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Frontline States' Rulers Arrive for Harare Summit

Angola's Dos Santos Arrives

MB0602054691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2219 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] Harare Feb 5 SAPA—Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos and his delegation arrived in Harare on Tuesday [5 February] evening to attend Wednesday's summit of Frontline States in the Zimbabwe capital.

ZIANA national news agency reported they were met at the airport by President Robert Mugabe and Vice-Presidents Simon Muzenda and Joshua Nkomo, as well as by Zimbabwe Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira.

Kaunda, Mwinyi, Babangida Arrive

MB0602055391 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2215 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] Harare Feb 5 SAPA—Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania and Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria arrived in the Zimbabwe capital of Harare on Tuesday [5 February] afternoon to attend Wednesday's summit of Frontline States.

ZIANA national news agency reported the heads of state were met at the Harare airport by President Robert Mugabe and Vice-Presidents Simon Muzenda and Joshua Nkomo, as well as by Zimbabwe Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira.

Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] Chairman Johnson Mlambo also arrived with President Mwinyi from Tanzania, where the PAC has its external headquarters. PAC President Clarence Makwethu was understood to have arrived from South Africa on Tuesday morning.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was also expected on Tuesday, as well as African National Congress Deputy President Nelson Mandela.

Some of the other Frontline leaders are expected to arrive on Wednesday morning.

Leaders of the Frontline States—Zambia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola, Namibia and Botswana—are expected to review developments in South Africa and discuss the situation in Angola and Mozambique, where peace talks are currently underway.

ANC's Mandela Arrives

MB0502200891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1957 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] Harare Feb 5 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] Deputy President Nelson Mandela arrived in Harare on Tuesday evening for the Frontline States summit meeting to be held on Wednesday, Zimbabwe National News Agency ZIANA reports.

Mr. Mandela and Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] President Clarence Makwethu, who arrived earlier on

Tuesday, are also expected to update the Ad-Hoc Committee of the Organisation of African Unity on Southern Africa, which meets on Thursday.

He was met at the airport by Zimbabwe Foreign Affairs Minister Nathan Shamuyarira.

Mr. Shamuyarira told ZIANA that the Frontline States summit would be attended by all heads of the seven governments, Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe as well as Nigeria and the South African liberation movements.

Heads of Namibia, Botswana and Mozambique are expected early on Wednesday.

Mandela on RSA Government

MB0502202491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2015 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] Harare Feb 5 SAPA—President F.W. de Klerk's announcements on the process of eradicating apartheid was a measure of his seriousness to effect change in South Africa, but whether he would deliver the goods was another matter, said ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela.

The declaration was important, he told journalists soon after his arrival at Harare airport on Tuesday night for this week's Frontline States summit and the Organisation of African Unity Ad Hoc Committee meeting.

However, he said, two crucial issues in South Africa were that the black majority had no vote and no representation in government.

Mr. Mandela said Mr. de Klerk's announcements were received with mixed feelings depending on which social and economic classification the people belonged.

He said for the whites, the pending repeal of the Group Areas, Population Registration and Land Acts caused a lot of excitement but to the black majority, who did not have any meaningful income, this did not present any significant and immediate advantage.

"Blacks are unable to take advantage of the repeal of these acts. They do not have the resources to take advantage of this," he said.

Mr. Mandela said he would brief members of the Ad Hoc Committee of the OAU on the latest developments in South Africa.

He said the OAU played a vital and crucial role in the emancipation of blacks in South Africa and that this week's briefing would help them make their contribution more effective.

On meetings with the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], he said this was to map up strategies for the black people to speak with one voice.

He said the two parties had agreed on setting up a liaison committee with 10 days from Monday and that members of both organisations should desist from violence against each other.

The veteran freedom fighter said although there was violence in South Africa emanating from political rivalry, this could be stopped.

Mr. Mandela alleged the SA [South African] Government had taken advantage of this to unleash or foment violence on black South Africans.

He claimed the South African Government had introduced a whole host of regional bandit elements to foment violence in South Africa, citing the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits as an example.

"There is a whole host of killer squads operating under different names," he said.

He also claimed elements of the notorious para-military unit Koevoet ["Crowbar", police counter-insurgency unit] and the Wit Wolwe [White Wolves] from Namibia were among those being investigated by a special commission.

Kaunda Addresses Summit

*MB0602111891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1042 GMT 6 Feb 91*

[By "special correspondent"]

[Text] Harare Feb 6 SAPA—Leaders of the southern African Frontline States gathered in Harare on Wednesday [6 February] for a key one-day meeting expected to be devoted almost solely to South Africa.

Opening the meeting before the leaders of the seven nation pressure group—Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said they were to discuss "very, very important functions".

He cited President F.W. de Klerk's announcement of his government's intention to repeal apartheid legislation and the recent meetings held by ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela with the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Observers describe the meeting as crucial, coming in the wake of Mr de Klerk's announcement and the subsequent indications by Western nations of their willingness to relax sanctions against South Africa.

An indication of the significance of the meeting was the presence on the dias at the Harare International Conference Centre of Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida and Organisation of African Unity Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim.

Mr Mandela and PAC President Clarence Makwetu also sat with the heads of state.

Officials at the meeting said the Frontline summit would draft a report to be considered on Thursday by the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on South Africa.

Observers see the two days of discussion as crucial to the OAU's ability to continue to be in a commanding position of the decision on when to lift sanctions.

If the ad hoc committee takes a hardline and insists that sanctions remain in place, there was a likelihood of African opinion being ignored and Western nations reopening their diplomatic and trade links with South Africa, observers said.

Mr Kaunda did not refer to sanctions, however. He said Mr de Klerk "is doing some very positive things which again bring hope to our minds".

He went on: "We hope and pray he will continue to work along these lines so the days of apartheid can be shortened without much more bloodshed".

The ANC, the PAC and Inkatha were praised for their rapprochement. Mr Kaunda described their meetings as "a wonderful development which brings solace to the oppressed".

Unity between the three movements would "send fears to...those who discriminate on the grounds of skin colour".

He also hoped that the meeting would be able to issue a favourable report on negotiations to end the wars in Angola and Mozambique.

"The people of those countries have suffered long enough," Mr Kaunda said. "We look forward to the end of the carnage which has taken a heavy toll of the most innocent."

The meeting went into closed session and officials said Mr Kaunda would close the discussion in open session later on Wednesday.

Cameroon

Financial Agreements Signed With French Fund

AB3102214891 Yaounde Domestic Service
in French 1900 GMT 30 Jan 91

[Summary] Cameroon and the French Aid and Cooperation Fund [FAC] this morning signed three financial agreements worth approximately 1.7 billion CFA francs. According to the agreement, it will be used by Cameroon to finance three projects, a trainers' training program, the distribution of school textbooks, and the sinking of a number of wells in the Ministry of Industrial and Commercial Development for restructuring the coffee and cocoa sector. The agreements were signed for Cameroon by the minister of plan and territorial administration and for France by the FAC representative in Yaounde.

UNESCO To Reopen Regional Office in Yaounde

AB0502202591 Dakar PANA in French 1744 GMT
4 Feb 91

[Excerpt] Yaounde, 4 Feb (CAMNEWS/PANA)—UNESCO Director General Frederico Mayor, who paid an official visit to Cameroon at the invitation of President Paul Biya, on 1 February signed with his Cameroonian hosts an agreement on reopening the UNESCO regional office in Yaounde. The UNESCO regional office, which was closed down some years ago for unspecified reasons, will cover countries in the sub-region, including Equatorial Guinea, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Chad, and Cameroon.

It will, among other things, ensure the coordination of UNESCO activities in those countries and assist Cameroon to define its policy of (?cooperation between) it and UNESCO for the next two years in the areas of education, science, technology, environment, communications, and culture. [passage omitted]

Independent Paper Reappears on Newsstand

AB3001172391 Paris AFP in French 1422 GMT
25 Jan 91

[Text] Yaounde, 25 Jan (AFP)—The Cameroonian independent weekly, LE MESSENGER, reappeared on the newsstands today after a month's absence following the confiscation of its 28 December issue. The confiscated issue published an open letter entitled "Democracy Curtailed" to Paul Biya, the Cameroonian head of state. It criticized the speech he made a few days earlier before the National Assembly.

The paper's editorial was devoted to the trial of Pius Njawa, LE MESSENGER's director, and Celestin Monga, the author of the open letter. It said that the two men are appealing against the sentence. The paper also published the full judgement which condemned the two men to a 6-month suspended sentence and a fine of 300,000 CFA francs (Fr 6,000).

Finally, it pointed out that there was a break in at the office of lawyer Yondo Black (one of the paper's lawyers) on the night of 18 January, defense documents on the case disappeared. The break in is being investigated by the Provincial Criminal Investigation Department.

New Independent Periodical Hits Newsstands

AB3101102591 Paris AFP in French 0834 GMT
30 Jan 91

[Text] Yaounde, 30 Jan (AFP)—A new independent periodical, JEUNE OBSERVATEUR, a national bimonthly newspaper, has just appeared on the newsstands in Yaounde, bringing to 29 the number of newspapers and periodicals published in Cameroon. In its editorial captioned, "A militant newspaper," the managing editor, Jules Koum Koum writes: "While the Arab-Persian Gulf is waging its war, Cameroon on its part, is fighting its own war. Over there in the Gulf they are struggling for economic interests underscored by the most infamous selfishness. Here in Cameroon we are fighting for freedom of thought and expression in the atmosphere of an unprecedented crisis."

The new 16-page periodical devoted its first "front page" article to the law on social communication in Cameroon, promulgated by the Cameroonian head of state, Mr. Paul Biya, on 19 December 1990.

Equatorial Guinea

Mbasogo Addresses Public Service Officials

AB0202215591 Malabo Domestic Service
in Spanish 0600 GMT 28 Jan 91

[Text] Yesterday, His Excellency Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, head of state and founding chairman of the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea [PDGE], chaired the first meeting of the year with public service officials at the Martin Cinema Hall in Malabo. The (?meeting) was also attended by all cabinet members present in Malabo led by Prime Minister Cristino Seriche Bioko, heads of constitutional bodies, PDGE officials, national civilian and military officials, and heads of services as well as public administration civil servants in general.

The president, addressing participants after the national anthem was sung, first of all thanked them for their significant contributions to the country's development. He then presented his message of peace on the occasion of the new year, 1991, and his special congratulations to the people of Equatorial Guinea for helping preserve the peace, order, and harmony currently prevailing in the country.

President Mbasogo briefly recalled the recent historical past of Equatorial Guinea marked by the destruction of its social organizations, which resulted in its isolation from the international community until 3 August 1969, when the coup d'etat of freedom occurred. That experience, the president added, should teach the Equatorial Guinean people that no

one can come and resolve their domestic problems for them. Similarly, it should encourage them to back all the efforts being made by the government to ensure the country's development in all sectors.

Touching on the country's achievements so far, the president recalled the rehabilitation of the administrative services, the regular recruitment of civil servants, the introduction of a convertible currency, namely the CFA franc, the (?savings system projects) abandoned during the previous regime, the introduction of a credit system in national banks, and so on. The absence of these measures in the past has prevented the public from meeting its obligations to the state. This situation therefore worsened the national economic crisis and indebtedness with adverse consequences on civil servants' salaries as well as on such vital sectors as education, health, [word indistinct], transport, agriculture, and other infrastructure projects.

The president, continuing, pointed out that a country's power depends on the state of its economy and then called for all civil servants' national contributions. The president added that in this regard, the government was not discouraged by the crisis caused by the fall in prices of our cash crops such as cocoa, coffee, and timber, but rather, it took measures aimed at revamping the country's economy. Such measures, among others, include (?the new taxation and control system) being implemented in various sectors. In this regard, the head of state congratulated Equatorial Guinean civil servants for their patriotism, thanks to which they accepted this new system, which indeed will help eradicate fraud and increase revenues with beneficial effects on their salaries. He added that with this system government will be able to evolve incentive programs for civil servants [words indistinct]. President Mbasogo also called on the people in general to contribute to the development of the country by paying their taxes according to the new taxation system.

Before closing the meeting, the president, in his capacity as chairman of the party, congratulated the people in general for their support for the resolutions adopted by the party at its recent meeting held in Malabo. In this regard, he said that at the governmental and party level, everything will be clear in such a way that no one will be denied his rights as long as he contributes his quota normally to the development of the country and through his legitimate representative in the National Assembly.

Finally, the president pointed out that he is aware that everyone loves his fatherland, but we should be realistic and draw lessons from our history and take into account our present sociopolitical realities so that we can evolve a system that can help build a better Equatorial Guinea with everyone's contribution. The meeting then ended with the singing of the national anthem.

Exiled Opposition Decries 'Numerous' Arrests

AB3001155191 Paris AFP in French 1213 GMT
29 Jan 91

[Text] Libreville, 29 Jan (AFP)—The Union for Democracy and Social Development, (UDDS), an exiled movement opposed to the regime of Equatorial Guinean President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, today denounced the "numerous arrests" that have been carried out since the beginning of the month in Equatorial Guinea, precisely at Bata, the second largest town of the country situated in the country's continental portion. In a press communique released in Libreville and signed by the secretary general of the movement, Antonio Sabacha, the UDDS said these arrests were made among people who support the exiled Equatorial Guinean opposition. It said the persons arrested were "tortured by the presidential guard of President Teodoro Obiang Nguema in order to extort information from them."

According to the movement, prominent among the persons arrested is Mr. Gabino Moalika Roku, whose close relatives and friends have no news of him. The UDDS is, therefore, demanding "the unconditional and immediate release of all prisoners of opinion" and appealing "to humanitarian organizations to appeal to the Malabo government for their release." In conclusion, the UDDS asserted that it "will continue the peaceful struggle for the attainment of a real and veritable democracy in Equatorial Guinea."

Rwanda

Further Reportage on Cabinet Reshuffle

EA0502154091 Kigali Domestic Service
in French 1800 GMT 4 Feb 91

[Excerpt] General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic, today, 4 February, made an important cabinet reshuffle characterized by six newcomers to the government, two transfers of portfolios, the creation of a new ministry at the Presidency of the Republic, and the abolition of the Ministry of Institutional Relations.

The reshuffle was announced during the swearing-in ceremony of three new deputies of the National Development Council. On this occasion, the president also made an important speech outlining the situation in our country following the attack perpetrated by the inyenzi-inkotanyi [rebels] of the so-called Rwandan Patriotic Front.

The deputies who took the oath are: (Zaccharie Uvianigiriki) who replaces (Anastas Gigyiao), Butare constituency; (Paul Nirihizigo) who replaces (Juvenal Hwirigimana), Gisenyi constituency; and (Pierre Kavurame) who will take the seat of (Evariste Sayimana), Byumba constituency.

Those entering the government are Hildefonse Higaniro, minister of transport and communications; Francois Xavier Ntengomorerere, minister of health; Sylvestre

Nsanzimana, minister of justice; Constantin Cyubahiro, minister of higher education and scientific research; Faustin Munyaz, minister of interior and communal development; and Enoch Ruhigira, minister at the Presidency of the Republic, the functions of which were defined in a speech on 15 January 1989.

Two portfolios were changed: Colonel Bem Augustin Ndindiliyimana, former minister of transport and communications, was appointed minister at the Presidency of the Republic in charge of defense and security issues; and Dr. Charles Nyandwi, formerly minister of higher education and scientific research, was appointed minister of civil service and professional training. [passage omitted]

Zaire

Strikers Call for Government's Resignation

AB0502142191 Paris AFP in French 1659 GMT
4 Feb 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 4 Feb (AFP)—The general strike launched by civil servants and public service employees on Friday, 1 February, continued today and the stands of both the government and strikers seemed to be significantly hardening. This industrial action theoretically involves 450,000 people. The strikers initially were demanding improved living and working conditions; they are now demanding the departure of the government and the dissolution of Parliament.

The government, through its spokesman, responded to these new demands by warning that it would deal severely with "any behavior contrary to good citizenship, or any provocation aimed at disturbing law and order," stressing that "the strikers who violate the law by blocking access to offices in particular will face the full weight of the law."

Concerning the grievances, the spokesman stated that there is still a possibility for dialogue, but that any solution should take into account the state's budget and the economic situation, "the only things likely to preserve the working masses' purchasing power."

Today, no public services were functioning as civil servants remained resolutely at home at the request of the National Union of Workers of Zaire (UNTZA).

Ten Political Parties Officially Recognized

AB0502142991 Dakar PANA in French 1246 GMT
5 Feb 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Feb (PANA)—The Zairian Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization has announced in a communique issued this evening in Kinshasa that ten political parties have just been officially recognized.

These include the Zaire Republican Youth (JR), the National Awakening for Recovery and Development Party (ENRD), the Zaire National Liberation Front (FLNZ), the Solidarity for Development Movement (MSS), the Progressive Party for the Integration of Upcoming Youth (PIJM), the Liberal Party for Development (PLD), the Christian Liberal Party (PLC), the National Forum for Democracy (FND), the National Lumumbist Community Movement (MNCL), and the African National Party (PNA). These recognitions, it was indicated, bring the number of formally recognized parties in Zaire so far to 37.

Human Rights League on Detained Students

AB0502203391 London BBC World Service
in English 1709 GMT 5 Feb 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Zairian League of Human Rights has been speaking out about it alleges as mounting harassment of students in the country. In particular, it claims that secret kangaroo courts are being set up behind prison walls to try dissident students. From Kinshasa (Busongo Buyeme) telexed this report.

[Begin announcer recording] The league particularly criticized the arrest and detention of two groups of students last month by the police. The statement said that even if the majority of the league's friends had been freed, there were still some 50 students who had been detained at random and were being held incommunicado.

The statement said and I quote, deprived of food and submitted to degrading treatment, some of the detainees have been brutalized. It continued, in the middle of the night, some were deliberately locked up with serious criminals and murderers who have been sentenced to death. These people terrorized them, took all of their possessions, and attempted acts of sexual violence against them.

The league also denounced what it called the parody of justice taking place, without authorization, behind prison walls. It said that no lawyers were present and that the tribunals had been handing down heavy prison sentences.

The statement gave the names of 44 students from various higher education establishments and called on their parents to organize themselves into a committee to defend their children. It said parents should appeal against the ridiculous judgements passed, as it put it, secretly in Makala prison.

The statement said there was a state of law in Zaire and that everyone was obliged to respect it, including the forces of law and order and magistrates. The league called on parents not to give in to pressure by certain corrupt magistrates that were trying to make profit from the parents' predicament. [end recording]

Ethiopia

Vice President Leaves for OAU Meeting in Harare

EA0502102391 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 0930 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Summary] Vice President Fiseha Desta left for Harare today to attend the sixth summit meeting of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa.

Kenya

Moves Under Way To Resettle Somali Refugees

EA0402124691 Nairobi SUNDAY TIMES
in English 3 Feb 91 p 5

[Article by Mussa Jefwa: "Somali Refugees for Kilifi"]

[Excerpt] Somali refugees arriving at the Coast Province from the war-torn country will be settled in Kitabala area of Kilifi district, the local district commissioner [DC], Mr. Harry Wamubeyi, said at the weekend. The DC, who was addressing a rally organised by the MP for Kaloleni, Mr. Mathias Keah, said arrangements were being made to settle the refugees in Kilifi district where they would be taken care of by the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] and the Kenya Red Cross society.

He said the government was only providing shelter for the displaced persons, most of whom, he said, had arrived in the area through Lamu, Watamu, Malindi and Mombasa. Mr Wamubeyi said the refugees had previously been camped at the Jomo Kenyatta showground in Mombasa until it was decided to transfer them to a spacious place at Kitabala. He advised Kenyans to guard against people who were out to destroy the peace and stability in the country, adding that the problem that had befallen Somalia will be a big lesson to others. [passage omitted]

Lawyer in Exile Wants Caretaker Government

EA0402104491 Nairobi STANDARD ON SUNDAY
in English 3 Feb 91 p 1

[By Enock Anjili]

[Text] Self-exiled Kenyan lawyer Gibson Kamau Kuria [in exile since July 1990] has linked the Kikuyus and Luos in "demanding that the government restore multi-party democracy, Parliament be dissolved and a caretaker government be set up to run elections".

The lawyer, in a hand-written statement faxed to "STANDARD ON SUNDAY" from his abode in Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA, said he took comfort to be associated with Mr. Oginga Odinga, (Archbishop) Manasses Kuria, Bishop Okullu and Rev Timothy [name as published].

Mr. Kuria was reacting to a recent statement by Mr. Ndolo Ayah, the MP for Kisumu town who is minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, which had questioned the lawyer's human rights record.

Mr. Ayah had claimed that the lawyer, after the murder of Tom Mboya in 1969, wrote to President Kenyatta disassociating himself from the common stand taken by Kenyan students at the University of Dar es Salaam where he was a student to condemn the killing.

In his rejoinder from Harvard, Mr. Kuria claimed that Mr. Ayah's assertion was meant to destroy his "reputation or credibility". He said the statement was based on falsehood and challenged Mr. Ayah to produce documentary proof on the meeting held by the Kenyan students on the issue.

The lawyer expressed his admiration for the late Tom Mboya and said: "The attempt to reduce Tom Mboya to a Luo politician is as offensive as it is unfair to those who have a fond memory of him".

In the three-page statement, signed Gibson Kamau Kuria, the lawyer accused the government of violating human rights and "violating all laws."

He also accused the late minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Dr. Robert Ouko of "using to lie about Kenya's human rights record abroad."

Last Tuesday, Mr. Ayah while addressing a rally at Kombewa market in Kisumu Division of Kisumu District, hit out at Mr. Kuria and doubted his credibility as a human rights activist.

"To Kuria, the assassination of an international figure like Tom Mboya was not a human rights issue," said Ayah and wondered how a man who shrugged off the killing of such a man could now claim to be fighting for human rights.

To which Mr. Kuria said in his statement: "All that he said to me is a tissue of lies." He said that the late Mboya of the 1960s was to all young people a hero. "And to young people like me, he symbolised patriotism, competency in public affairs and were saddened by his death," he said.

He added: "The suggestion that the death was executed by Kikuyus is without foundation and if the minister has any evidence, like we know one Mr. Njenga was tried over the offence, then he (Ayah) should produce evidence and present it to the Kenyan public." [sentence as published].

Somalia

SNM Clears Hargeysa, Makes It Headquarters

EA0502164891 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 3 Feb 91

[Excerpts] Today, 3 February, Hargeysa, capital of northwest region and headquarters of the Somali National Movement [SNM] since 31 January, has been cleared from east to west of all remnants of the regime. The SNM has issued a communique regarding the struggle and what is happening in the region of the country's capital, Mogadishu.

The SNM, which was formed 6 April 1981, has liberated the northern regions from the fascist rule of the regime of dictator Siad. This process was accomplished on 2 February 1991. [passage omitted]

The SNM thanks those who [word indistinct] Somali people, whether organizations or governments, especially the people and Government of Ethiopia who selflessly organized the armed struggle for liberating Somalia. The SNM will follow a clear policy of living with the countries and peoples of the Horn of Africa in real and lasting peace.

The SNM also thanks the governments and the international organizations [words indistinct] to Somali people of Siad Barre's regime. The SNM appeals to donor organizations to dispatch emergency aid in the form of [words indistinct]. We would like to make it clear to the people that the northern regions [word indistinct] are stable and people can come to the ports and the capital. [Words indistinct] people will be remembered for ever.

Victory to the SNM and failure to Big Mouth [afweyaaleh—name used for Siad Barre]!

10,000 Soldiers Fled Hargeysa

EA0502221091 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] Ten thousand soldiers, consisting of senior and junior army officers and privates, have fled Hargeysa to Boorama and Toog Wajaale. The soldiers were Oromo, Somali, and Afar, carrying arms taken from Hargeysa.

SNM Fighters Destroy 'Enemy' Force in Boorama

EA0502222191 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] Following the crushing defeat suffered by the Siad ex-soldiers, survivors among those soldiers fled and regrouped at Boorama and its environs. This morning fighters of the Somali National Movement [SNM] forces launched a full-scale war on Boorama and its environs.

The offensive started at 0900. The town was heavily shelled by SNM fighters before they entered it and engaged the enemy.

In the ensuing battle, eight tanks were captured and a substantial number of arms, the quantity of which is unknown as yet, were captured from the enemy. The enemy force was destroyed, while others surrendered and many others were wounded. The SNM lost 12 fighters killed and 20 others wounded, [word indistinct] captured.

SNM Conducts 'Mopping-up' Operations in Awdal

EA0602084191 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] The Somali National Movement [SNM] information secretary, fighter Abdi Yusuf Ducaleh Bobe, today, 5 February, issued an appeal to our brothers who live in Awdal. In his appeal, the secretary said that the people of Awdal and those who live in other regions of the northwest which have been liberated by the SNM are brothers. The secretary said in his appeal that the offensive launched against Awdal region is not meant to harm the people of that region but is a mopping-up operation against the remnants of the soldiers of ex-dictator Siad.

In his appeal to the people of Awdal, the secretary called on them not to collaborate with the enemy and assured them that no harm would come to them from SNM fighters so long as they distanced themselves from the enemy soldiers. He warned that the SNM would not tolerate any form of abuse committed against the civilian population. He further said that the movement had always fought for the general interest of the Somali people. Since the dictator has fallen, it is of great importance for the Somalis to cooperate in their own interest in order to achieve their objectives. It is, therefore, the duty of every one of us to bury our differences and the hatred we had for each other. We should all remember that united we stand and divided we fall.

Former Regime's Army Instructed on Surrender

EA0602105291 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 6 Feb 91

[Text] A report released by the Office of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Somalia, Mr. Omar Arteh Ghalib, on the continuing surrender of remnants of the former regime's army gives further details of how this is to be carried out. It said that military troops in Garoowe, Qardho, and Boosaaso [northeastern Somalia] should surrender to the Somali Salvation Democratic Front [SSDF]. The report also said that remnants of the former ousted regime's troops in the United Somali Congress [USC]-controlled area of Gaalkacyo [central Somalia] should surrender to the USC front, while those in the other part should surrender to the SSDF.

If there are any groups of soldiers of the former regime in the Jubbada Dhexe and Shabeellaha Hoose regions [southern Somalia], they should surrender to the Somali Democratic Movement front.

The remnants of the former regime's army in Boorama and Baki [northwestern Somalia] districts should surrender to the Somali Democratic Alliance [SDA] front.

The report adds that the SSDF, SDA, SDM fronts and the fronts of the USC, Somali National Movement, and the Somali Patriotic Movement are responsible for stability and security in their areas until contacted by the Ministry of the Interior.

SNM Official Tells Workers To Return To Work

EA0502222091 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] The Somali National Movement [SNM] secretary for the interior, Mr. Ibrahim Mohamed Yussuf, and other senior officials have held a meeting at the movement headquarters with former local government employees. He briefed the former employees on what the movement expects from them. He told them that they should all remember that they are starting from scratch. He told them they should report to their respective work areas with effect from tomorrow, 6 February. Agencies responsible for the supply of electricity, water, and sanitation have been instructed to start rehabilitating these institutions.

The town now suffers from lack of water and electricity. He emphasized the need to keep the peace and observe law and order.

President, Prime Minister Meet Palestinian Envoy

EA0502220091 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] The Palestinian ambassador in Mogadishu today paid a courtesy call on Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the Somali Republic president, and Mr. Omar Arteh Ghalib, Somalia's prime minister.

Prime Minister Sends Message on Need for Aid

EA0502215891 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] Mr. Omar Arteh Ghalib, the Somali Republic prime minister, taking into consideration the president's appeals for emergency aid, has sent a message to Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general. Mr. Ghalib appealed to the UN secretary general to send messages to UN member countries on emergency aid to the Somali people such as foodstuffs, medicine, fuel and other essentials.

USC in London Declares Support for Government

PM0502151391 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Feb 91 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report: "United Somali Congress Affirms Its Support for President Mahdi's Government"]

[Excerpt] London, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—A statement issued by the United Somali Congress [USC] office in the British capital has affirmed the Congress' absolute support for the Somali transitional government, which has announced that it is preparing to convene a national conference to be attended by all Somali democratic forces in order to form a salvation committee to work on drafting a new constitution for the country and preparing conditions for free and fair elections in Somalia.

The statement issued by the USC Information Secretariat pointed out that all the Somali opposition forces in the country participated and agreed to the new new transitional government in Mogadishu. [as published] [passage omitted]

Uganda

Museveni Meets Algerian Special Envoy

EA0302162991 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 2 Feb 91

[Text] [Words indistinct] President Yoweri Museveni has received a special envoy of President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria. During a meeting which took place at State House, Entebbe, this afternoon, Mr. Museveni and the envoy, Mr. (Lamabra Haramatani), discussed issues of mutual interest between Uganda and Algeria as well as matters pertaining to the general situation on the African Continent. The meeting was also attended by the minister of state for foreign and regional affairs, Professor Tarsis Kabwegyere, and the Algerian charge d'affaires in Uganda, Mr. (Sadiq Shariff).

Government Announces New System for Trade

AB0102134491 Paris AFP in English 1918 GMT 31 Jan 91

[Text] Nairobi, Jan 31 (AFP)—Uganda announced a new system on Thursday aimed at facilitating import and export trade at its borders with Kenya, Zaire, Rwanda, Tanzania and Sudan. Official Uganda radio, monitored in Nairobi, said that under the system, businessmen dealing in trade worth 100 million Uganda shillings or more at the country's borders must obtain import-export border trade permits. "The permits will only be given to businessmen residing along the country's borders," the radio said, adding that the unilateral move was aimed at improving trade between Uganda and its neighbors.

Bill To Outline Powers 'In Case of War'

MB0502151291 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] A bill has been published in Cape Town which, if approved by Parliament, empowers the minister of defense, acting in place of the state president, to mobilize the citizen force, reservists, and commandos in case of war through a notice in the Government Gazette.

The Bill on the Transfer of Authority and Duties of the State President provides for the amendment of certain laws in order to transfer specific presidential functions to the various ministers.

People at present held under legislation relating to mental illness and who are termed State President's Patients will in future be known as Patients of the State, and the decision to continue their detention will rest with the minister of justice.

Defense Minister Says ANC Aim 'Strategic'

MB0602145291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1436 GMT 6 Feb 91

[Text] Parliament February 6 SAPA—The ANC's [African National Congress] mass action was by all reasonable definition not democracy but blatant threats, intimidation and force, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said on Wednesday.

Speaking in debate on the state president's address, he said this had no place in the road to the new dispensation.

"Other than in government thinking, which revolves around guaranteed power sharing, the ANC aims at transfer of power.

"This could mean that the ANC's present discussion with the government is taking place within their so-called strategic aims: They are doing it to achieve power."

The ANC's national consultative conference had said in December last year that the organisation rededicated itself to the four pillars of its revolutionary strategy.

These were the armed struggle, the creation of alternative structures, mass mobilisation and international isolation of SA [South Africa].

"The fact is that if the ANC stands by its four pillars, nothing has changed in its underlying aims and policy. Then talks are at most a tactical move."

Gen Malan also said the threats of violence by CP [Conservative Party] speakers in the debate were absolutely contradictory to the spirit of democracy.

Overall Positive Reaction to Address Noted

MB0502175491 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1555 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Station commentary: "Reaction to Mr. De Klerk's speech at the opening of Parliament]

[Text] The news that all apartheid laws in South Africa will be scrapped within the next few months has won high praise for President F.W. de Klerk in Europe and the United States. Even among his domestic opponents, Mr. Nelson Mandela of the ANC [African National Congress], said the measures announced by the president last Friday represented a big step forward.

The announcement that even the Population Registration Act will be revoked by Parliament this session was the biggest surprise. It had been expected that this last apartheid law would have to remain until a new constitution had been drawn up. When it goes the government has pledged that no laws discriminating on the basis of race will remain in South Africa's statute books.

It is now generally believed that sanctions against South Africa will be abandoned in the near future. Britain's prime minister, Mr. John Major, has already called on the European Community to lift sanctions. The respected British journal, THE ECONOMIST, states in an assessment of South Africa that most, if not all European Community sanctions will be scrapped by the end of this year, and it believes it is unlikely that any international sanctions against South Africa will still be in force by the end of next year, provided negotiations stay on track.

Such reactions reflect the almost universal acceptance by the world community that change in South Africa is now irreversible. The developments initiated by President de Klerk a year ago have reached a point where continued progress to full democracy can no longer be stopped by any party or movement that might try to oppose it.

The question now is merely how long the process will take, and that depends on whether political leaders of all major groups can move rapidly in preparing their political proposals, and coming together for the formal negotiations that now have to be held. The rate of progress will also depend on how soon they manage to end the violent confrontations between their followers that still represent a threat to the country's future. South Africa is now firmly on course to democracy for all its peoples.

ANC's Hani Says This Parliament 'The Last'

MB0102192091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1751 GMT 1 Feb 91

[Text] Tzaneen Feb 1 SAPA—Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] Chief of Staff Chris Hani on Friday told more than 5,000 people at a mass action rally in Nkowankowa, near Tzaneen, that the current parliamentary session would be the last.

Mr. Hani made the comment at a local stadium after residents of the township marched through the area, demanding a constituent assembly.

"The white government is clearly misruling and bullying our people and our young people are still being killed for demanding freedom and democracy.

"Therefore, we must make sure that this session is the last. Our people must come out in their millions and demand a constituent assembly to replace this Parliament as the government cannot be a player and referee at the same time," Mr. Hani said to loud applause.

The ANC [African National Congress] official is due to tour Venda on Saturday.

Foreign Minister Says Sanctions 'Delayed' Change

*MB0502173291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1632 GMT 5 Feb 91*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 5 SAPA—It was untrue that sanctions had brought about change in South Africa, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, told a press briefing on Tuesday.

"Sanctions and boycotts delayed the normalisation process. They did harm to slow down economic growth which resulted in more unemployment and grievances and inhibited the capacity to aid neighbouring states.

"These states suffered just as much. Their citizens have been crossing our borders in their thousands."

Mr. Botha said there were many NP [National Party] members who had worked hard to get apartheid removed, but the advocates of sanctions had not made the task easier. This also meant that, until recently, the right-wing opposition could claim that the actions of the government had met with no response on the sanctions front.

"There was no need to press the NP to change, the direction was clear because of moral and economic reasons."

Asked about how he felt about Mr. Nelson Mandela's performance in the year since his release, Mr. Botha said there was no doubt in his mind that Mr. Mandela should have been released.

"Irrespective of what has happened since his release, our situation would have been worse if we had not taken the steps we did. South Africa was heading for a disaster."

Mr. Mandela and the government differed on a number of issues but, on the issue of economic policy, recent statements by the ANC [African National Congress] showed the organisation had apparently shifted its position.

"To appeal for continued sanctions seems to clash with his views on economic growth. Since the release of Mr. Mandela and the unbanning of organisations, South Africa has been able to start a new era.

"The road has been full of bumps and dangerous curves, but this had to be expected. I am quite satisfied that at present prospects are better than ever before to achieve consensus on a new constitution."

AHI Head Criticizes ANC Sanctions' Call

*MB0502081491 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 5 Feb 91*

[Text] The president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstitute [Afrikaans Trade Institute—AHI], Mr. Gerry Steenkamp, says that after the announcement that all forms of apartheid are to be scrapped, the ANC [African National Congress] had no reason to advocate the maintenance of sanctions against South Africa.

Mr. Steenkamp said at an AHI meeting in Kimberley that the ANC was being irresponsible in calling for continued sanctions and that it was placing President F.W. de Klerk's credibility in doubt. He said that if black leaders really had the interests of their people at heart, they would help build the economy to raise the standard of living of all South Africans.

Minister on Meeting Deadline on Detainees, Exiles

*MB0502155291 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 5 Feb 91*

[Text] Constitutional Development Minister Dr. Gerrit Viljoen has said at a news conference for the media in Cape Town that there is no reason why the 30 April deadline for the release of political detainees and the return of exiles cannot be met.

Dr. Viljoen was reacting to claims that the government is delaying the process.

He said the accusations are based on the incorrect impression that general, unconditional amnesty has to be granted to political offenders. He pointed out that the agreement with the ANC [African National Congress] clearly defines the categories of people affected.

Referring to the idea of a multiparty conference, Dr. Viljoen said the government would seriously consider proposals for a constituent assembly as well as alternative proposals.

Red Tape Frustrates Release

*MB0602103791 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 6 Feb 91 p 4*

[Report by Patrick Bulger: "Red Tape 'Delaying' the Release of Prisoners"]

[Text] Lawyers working to secure the release of about 2,000 "political prisoners" complain the process is being frustrated by bureaucratic delays.

"The bureaucracy is monstrously clumsy," a Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) spokesman said yesterday.

Government and the ANC [African National Congress] agreed last year that political prisoners must be freed from jail and exiles allowed to come home by April 31 before negotiations could begin.

The LHR spokesman said a small Justice Department office was battling through applications which had to be referred to Attorneys-General, prison authorities, and in some cases, police.

A memorandum on each case had to be prepared for President F.W. de Klerk, who has the authority to approve applications.

De Klerk might refer the application back to a consulting body made up of ANC and government members, who then referred it back to the president for his final decision, the spokesman said.

To date only 300 of an estimated 40,000 exiles have come home, even though 1,700 have been granted indemnity. These fell into the category of people who left the country illegally.

They had been warned that they would have to seek indemnity in respect of other offences they committed.

Lawyers say several exiles have been arrested or detained on their return to the country. "There is a growing trend of exiles being detained as soon as they get home," a Human Rights Commission spokesman said.

Exiles were being asked when they left the country, and where and how they were trained.

Only one exile—Jason Sishuba—has been granted unconditional indemnity from prosecution. His alleged offence, stealing a typewriter and a duplicating machine from a Soweto school and escaping from custody, is relatively minor. However, lawyers say his indemnity signals that the process of granting indemnity on an individual basis has at least started.

The newly formed Political Prisoner Release Programme—run by human rights attorneys—says about 2,000 people qualify as "political prisoners."

Project co-ordinator Jody Kollapen says his organisation lodged about 50 indemnity applications for prisoners in December. Another 25 applications for death row prisoners are being lodged today.

The group believes government has all facts regarding the prisoners at its disposal and that there is no reason for delays.

The group intends writing to every political prisoner in the country in an attempt to get each to fill in indemnity forms.

Continuing disagreement within the ANC-government working group on the armed struggle is believed to be further complicating a rapid release programme.

Australian Senator's Visit Signals 'Thaw'

*BK0602095491 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0500 GMT 6 Feb 91*

[Text] There are continuing signs of a thaw in relations between Australia and South Africa. This follows the first high-level talks between Canberra and Pretoria in two decades. A Federal Government parliamentarian, Senator Chris Schacht, has passed a message of support to South Africa's foreign minister, Mr. Pik Botha, for the country's apartheid reforms.

Radio Australia's southern Africa correspondent, Rob Rashkie, reports from Cape Town: [Begin Rashkie recording] Senator Schacht, who chairs the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Defense, met Pik Botha here—the first high-level talks between the two countries in more than 20 years. Senator Schacht told Mr. Botha that Australia now favors a gradual lifting of sanctions, but said more reforms on the release of political prisoners, the return of exiles, and the repeal of security laws had to take place. Mr. Botha responded favorably, dropping his earlier demand that Australia make big cuts in its diplomatic presence here. [end recording]

Reportage on Eruption of Violence in Bekkersdal

Town 'Quiet But Tense' 4 Feb

*MB0402104791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0949 GMT 4 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 4 SAPA—Police on Monday [4 Feb] described the situation in the West Rand township of Bekkersdal as quiet but tense, following violence at the weekend which claimed the lives of two people.

Eighteen people were injured in the violence and SAP [South African Police] spokesman Capt. Henriette Bester on Monday said police and South African Defence Force units were patrolling the area.

Eighteen houses were destroyed in petrol bomb attacks. One handgrenade exploded and a second one was destroyed by police on the scene where the houses were burnt, she said of the weekend violence.

Police were investigating witnesses' reports that the violence occurred when Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] members attacked houses of ANC [African National Congress] members.

Two people were arrested, one of whom would appear [words indistinct] would probably appear on Tuesday, she added.

Six Killed in Unrest

*MB0502100091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0914 GMT 5 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 5 SAPA—A total of six people have been killed and six injured in Bekkersdal, Westonaria, since the start of renewed violence in the strife-torn township on Saturday [2 February], according to police.

They said two people were killed at the weekend. One man was hacked and another shot dead after being dragged from his house.

Two bodies were found on Monday, one inside the township and another near the Cooke Two mine shaft. Both had been hacked to death.

Shortly after midnight Monday, the house of a police sergeant was attacked by a group of between 60 and 70 people, they said.

The policeman went to investigate and a man tried to chop at him with an axe. He fired several shots before police reinforcements arrived. His attacker was shot and killed.

The policeman's assailants dispersed and police found the body of another man in the veld opposite the policeman's house. He had been hacked and his feet cut off. A hand grenade was found at the scene.

The six people injured since Saturday are being treated in the Leratong Hospital. Two of them are in a very serious condition.

Capt Henriette Bester, police liaison officer for the West Rand, on Tuesday described the situation as "extremely tense". Police are launching a full-scale operation to bring the situation under control and to put an end to the "intimidation" in the area.

She said police and the South African Defence Force had sent reinforcements to the area and they would be visibly on patrol throughout Bekkersdal "until a sense of normality had returned".

SAPA Rounds Up Violence

*MB0502144691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1318 GMT 5 Feb 91*

[By Andrew Lefoka]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 5 SAPA—Security forces have been sent to the West Rand township of Bekkersdal where the death toll in violence which erupted on Saturday had risen to eight by Tuesday, according to police.

Six people have been injured.

"The situation is very tense," West Rand Police Liaison Officer, Capt. Henriette Bester, said on Tuesday, adding security forces had launched a full scale operation to bring the situation under control and put an end to violence and intimidation in the area.

Since Saturday, attackers have fired shots at police and hurled petrol-bombs at them and one police vehicle was slightly damaged. Police returned fire with tearsmoke, rubber bullets and birdshot, Capt. Bester said.

Four bodies, she said, were found by police in Bekkersdal early on Tuesday morning.

One body was of a man found in the veld and his head was bashed in and his feet cut off. Between 4AM and 7AM on Tuesday, two bodies with hack wounds were found behind a school in the township.

Early on Tuesday, shortly after midnight, a group of about 200 people attacked the home of a policeman, who fired several shots in self-defence, killing one attacker who had a home-made handgrenade in his possession.

One person was attacked with pangas [large knives] and injured on Tuesday morning and he was taken to Leratong Hospital, she added.

On Saturday at 2.30PM, the body of one black man with hack wounds was found by police, and later during the day three injured persons with hack wounds were found in the area. They were taken to Leratong Hospital.

On Sunday at about 3AM, two injured persons with hack wounds were found by police, and one person was dragged from his house by a large group of people and killed with a shotgun blast.

On Monday at about 3.20PM, two bodies were found, one at Cooke Mine which borders Bekkersdal. The second body was found at a house in the township.

Since Saturday, 18 houses have been destroyed by petrol bombs, one handgrenade exploded, a second one was destroyed by police and a third home-made handgrenade was found.

Police were collating information from the public and investigating witnesses' allegations that the violence started after Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] members attacked members of the ANC [African National Congress].

Azapo on Tuesday said it was preparing a statement on the violence which would be issued later, while the ANC said its organisers were still collating information on the situation.

Unrest Claims Ninth Victim

*MB0602100291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0951 GMT 6 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 6 SAPA—The body of a man was found near the Bekkersdal Clinic on the West Rand on Wednesday [6 February] morning, bringing the death toll to nine since violence erupted in the township on Saturday, according to police.

West Rand police liaison officer, Capt Henriette Bester, said police heard shots in the vicinity of the clinic about 10 AM on Wednesday. They went to investigate and found the body of the man, who had also been hacked and stabbed.

Violence in the township has been attributed to clashes between supporters and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] and the ANC [African National Congress] [sentence as received].

Police, SADF Patrol Town

*MB0602122291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1202 GMT 6 Feb 91*

[By Andrew Lefoka]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 6 SAPA—Three policemen were slightly injured on Wednesday [6 February] morning and police found the body of a man with stab and hack wounds in Bekkersdal, as members of Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] and ANC [African National Congress] fought pitched battles in the West Rand township, according to police.

West Rand police liaison officer Capt Henriette Bester on Wednesday said the policemen were injured when police patrols were attacked with stones and assegais by rampaging mobs in the township.

Police fired on their attackers with tearsmoke, rubber bullets and birdshot, she added.

On Wednesday morning, she said, police heard shots near a clinic in Bekkersdal, and when they investigated they found the body of a man with hack and stab wounds.

The body brings to nine the number of people killed in violence since Saturday.

The ANC on Wednesday said it would be sending a delegation to Bekkersdal on Thursday in an attempt to restore peace to the area. It will comprise Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] chief of staff, Chris Hani, Popo Molefe, Tokyo Segwale and Thami Lephoko.

They will consult PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and Azapo leaders in the strife-torn township.

Azapo's president, Pandelani Nefolovhodwe, could not immediately be reached for comment.

Police said on Tuesday night they told a large group of people to disperse. Police noticed a man with a handgrenade among the group. The man dropped the handgrenade and the crowd dispersed.

The handgrenade did not explode and the police took possession of it and rendered it harmless.

Also on Tuesday night, police found another handgrenade at a house in the township. A man was arrested.

Rampaging mobs also set fire to two private vehicles and 14 shacks in the township on Wednesday, Capt Bester said, adding the situation in the township was tense.

Police, backed up by elements of the South African Defence Force [SADF], were patrolling the township round the clock, and reinforcements were called in on Tuesday to stabilise the situation and put an end to violence.

Police said the cause of violence could be attributed to a power struggle between political rivals, mainly the ANC and Azapo.

Police urged the community, the public in general and community leaders in particular to cooperate with police in an endeavour to maintain law and order and ensure stability in the area, said Capt Bester.

Azapo Alleges ANC Behind Violence

*MB0602142291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1412 GMT 6 Feb 91*

[By Andrew Lefoka]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 6 SAPA—Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] on Wednesday blamed the spiralling violence in Bekkersdal on the ANC [African National Congress], saying the organisation was bent on "taking over" the West Rand township.

"Azapo has been aware since Christmas eve at bands of alleged ANC supporters have been launching attacks from Mandela Village, a squatter camp outside Bekkersdal, into the township against the community and Azapo members and supporters," Azapo's Publicity Secretary Strini Moodley charged in an interview on Wednesday.

As far as Azapo was concerned, Mr. Moodley said, violence in Bekkersdal did not emanate from any attacks by Azapo.

"Rather it is a community defending itself against hooligans, who only know the language of violence and political intolerance."

The sporadic attacks since Christmas eve, he said, had been repelled by the community.

Mr. Moodley also blamed some of the violence in Bekkersdal on alleged members of the National Union of Mineworkers.

"Last week, several attacks were launched on three areas in the township by alleged unemployed miners who apparently belonged to the National Union of Mineworkers.

"In doing so, they have attacked innocent people resulting in the community as a whole in Bekkersdal defending themselves against these criminals."

Mr. Moodley said it was up to those organisations which espoused political intolerance, and who used "gangsters and criminal elements," to sort out their members and discipline them.

There was no immediate response from the ANC.

Bop Police Allegedly Prevent ANC Meeting

*MB0302192291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1913 GMT 3 Feb 91*

[Text] Pretoria Feb 3 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] supporters dispersed peacefully after Bophuthatswana Police allegedly prevented them from holding a meeting in Garankuwa on Sunday [3 February]—but they will be back, a Congress spokesman vowed.

Speaking from the territory, an African National Congress branch spokesman said they had arranged to meet police on Monday to discuss the issue.

The ANC had repeatedly been ignored in its request to make use of Garankuwa facilities like the local hall for political meetings, he said.

The branch had therefore attempted to go ahead with its meeting on Sunday although no legal permission had been obtained.

The crowd had dispersed at an order from ANC officials once it became clear that the police would not permit the meeting.

Only the ruling Bophuthatswana Democratic Party was ever legally allowed to make use of the Garankuwa facilities, it was claimed.

Whatever the outcome of the meeting with the police on Monday, the ANC would continue to defy any restrictions on its freedom to organise, the spokesman said.

ANC, Police Meet on Relations

*MB0402132291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1259 GMT 4 Feb 91*

[Text] Pretoria Feb 4 SAPA—Representatives of the Garankuwa ANC [African National Congress] were reportedly meeting Bophuthatswana Police on Monday in an attempt to improve relations between the two sides.

The meeting follows Sunday's incident in which Bophuthatswana Police allegedly prevented the organisation from holding a meeting in Garankuwa.

ANC official Gwen Mahlangu confirmed that a meeting between the two parties was scheduled for Monday and would focus on the "banning" of the organisation's activities in Garankuwa.

Bophuthatswana Police spokesman Col. David George said a meeting was scheduled for Monday between the Garankuwa Civic Association and the governor of the homeland's Odi and Moretele regions, Mr. I.R. Mahuma.

The ANC said Bophuthatswana authorities were preventing it from holding any activities in Garankuwa, forcing the organisation to resort to venues outside the nominally-independent homeland.

Winnie Mandela Assault, Kidnapping Trial Begins

Police Break Up Crowds

*MB0502122491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1130 GMT 5 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 5 SAPA—Police on Tuesday [5 February] baton-charged scores of 1,000 chanting and ancing ANC [African National Congress] supporters who had gathered at the Rand Supreme Court for the kidnapping and assault trial of Winnie Mandela.

Police moved in to disperse the crowd, which had blocked Johannesburg city centre traffic, shortly after 1 PM.

Earlier, the crowd had overrun police lines and ANC marshalls to mob Nelson Mandela, Mrs Mandela and her defence counsel George Bizos as they left the court room at lunchtime.

The whole Pritchard Street was over-run and traffic brought to a halt.

Judgment in the application to have the indictment against Mrs Mandela and her co-accused quashed was due later Tuesday.

Mr. Bizos on Tuesday countered the state's argument, saying if it had a case against Mrs. Mandela it should be able to put together a precise, neat and particularised indictment.

Quashing the charges would give the state the opportunity to either drop the charges or rephrase the indictment so the trial could proceed, Mr. Bizos said.

Mr. Justice M.S. Stegman said he would rule at 3.30PM on the quash applications submitted by Mrs. Mandela's defence team and similar applications submitted by counsel for her co-accused, John Morgan, Xoliswa Falati and Mompumelelo Falati.

Mr. Hendrik Kruger for Mr. Morgan said the state was relying on his client's mere presence at the scene of the assault and the fact that he drove the bus which transported the four abducted youths to Mrs. Mandela's house to get a common purpose conviction on assault and kidnap charges.

The state had agreed Mr. Morgan did not participate in the actual assault, Mr. Kruger submitted.

Mr. Henti Joubert for Mrs. Falati and her daughter also submitted that unless the accused were informed on what they are alleged to have done, they would not be able to defend themselves.

ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela and other high-ranking ANC officials once again attended the trial. When Mr. Justice Stegman adjourned the hearing at about 12.40PM with the order that he would reconvene at 3.30PM, Mr. Mandela quipped to reporters in the gallery: "Will that be in time for your deadlines?"

As was the case on Monday, the opening day of the trial, Mr. and Mrs. Mandela were once again mobbed by hordes of media cameramen and ANC supporters when they emerged from the court buildings at lunchtime Tuesday. Police with batons and ANC officials helped maintain order and helped the couple escape the crowds to an office block housing the offices of the defence attorneys.

Postponed Until 11 Feb

MB0502194291 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] Mrs. Winnie Mandela's trial will go ahead. This follows the rejection of applications by her defense for the quashing of several charges of kidnapping and assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm. Instead, the court ordered the state to supply Mrs. Mandela and her co-accused with more information on the allegations against them.

Today's hearing was marred by violence when huge crowds blocked city traffic and police were forced to baton-charge them. Chris Olckers and cameraman Richard Davies have the story:

[Begin Olckers video recording] The presiding judge, Mr. Justice M. S. Stegman, found that Mrs. Mandela, Mrs. Xoliswa Falati, her daughter, Momtumelelo, and Mr. John Morgan had been able to grasp and understand the charges they faced. They could, therefore, prepare a proper defense. They were, however, entitled to further particulars regarding some of the allegations, and he ordered the state to provide these.

Mrs. Mandela today again arrived at court at the side of her husband, Mr. Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress]. Huge crowds gathered as the red Mercedes-Benz stopped outside the historical court building.

Several members of the media were later subjected to verbal abuse from supporters, who called foreign news crews aliens, and described journalists as enemies of the people. ANC marshals formed a chain to try and protect the Mandela family and the other accused, but were pushed forward by the huge dancing and cheering crowd.

At lunchtime traffic was disrupted as scores of supporters escorted Mrs. Mandela to the chambers of Mr. Bizos. They blocked roads in the area and refused to budge. Police then dispersed them with a baton charge.

After Mr. Justice Stegman announced his decisions, the crowd again gathered outside but, although traffic was disrupted, this lasted only a short while.

The trial, which has received worldwide coverage, has been postponed till Monday [11 Feb].

Further on 1 Feb Mass Protests, Strikes

SAPA Rounds Up Events

MB0102174491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1452 GMT 1 Feb 91

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 1 SAPA—Eastern Cape businesses were hardest hit by Friday's nationwide stayaway action with most factory production lines brought to a standstill, but the response elsewhere varied and was in places non-existent.

Organised by the African National Congress [ANC], with support from the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] and the

Azanian People's Organisation [Azapo], eastern Cape workers joined the protest despite a warning of "no work no pay" from most businesses.

Most eastern Cape schoolrooms were emptied and hundreds of Port Elizabeth [PE] children in particular left their classrooms to march behind the flags of the "liberation movements"—seen moving shoulder to shoulder together through the city for the first time.

The PE municipality said 2,800 of its employees had absented themselves but contingency plans had been made so essential services were still going. Major transport company Spoornet reported a 40 percent black worker attendance.

East London employers also struggled with a 99 percent stayaway figure, and 75 percent of workers stayed away in Uitenhage.

The SA [South African] Chamber of Business [Sacob] reported that the mass action had a negligible effect in the Durban-Pinetown area.

A crowd of about 8,000 marched through Durban but most dispersed after half an hour and there were no incidents.

Natal is homeground of the Inkatha Freedom Party, which opposes "mass action" as a form of protest against apartheid.

A smaller crowd of 4,000 handed over a memorandum of grievances to police representatives in Bloemfontein, capital of the conservative Orange Free State Province. Many who did not attend work were reportedly stranded because of lack of transport.

Chamber of Mines spokesman Peter Bunkel said there had been no significant stayaway at any of the chamber's member gold or coal mines, several of which are in the [Orange] Free State.

Between 15-20,000 people grouped for the country's biggest march, in Cape Town, where ANC internal leader Walter Sisulu and PAC President Clarence Makwetu called for a constituent assembly and the shutting down of Parliament. A memo to this effect—similar to that delivered to authorities all over the country—was presented to a presidential official.

Tight discipline, as was notably the case in Durban and Bloemfontein, also kept the large crowd in check here.

Despite the size of the crowd, however, worker commuter figures in the city were only slightly down.

According to ANC spokeswoman Gill Marcus, the stayaway call enjoyed 50-60 percent success in Johannesburg, with Pretoria figures higher.

Soweto trains passengers, it was confirmed, streamed into the city on Friday morning, and were at least 70 percent full, but major bus operator Putco [Public Utility Transport Corporation] reported a substantial decline in numbers.

A Johannesburg ANC march which did not take place was later reported to have been "a hoax" by Ms Marcus.

Most East Rand workers apparently did stay at home, with trains only 10 percent full on Friday.

There was also a wide-scale stayaway in the Pretoria townships of Dennilton, Soshanguve and Mamelodi, and a very visible police presence.

Despite this, Putco has reported that 20 buses were hijacked by youths demanding to go to the march in Pretoria.

Across the country, marchers carried banners saying: "Bury the racist parliament", "Forward to a constituent assembly" and "Release political prisoners now".

In the western Transvaal town of Klerksdorp, a march was scrapped apparently because the local ANC branch could not raise the insurance deposit which the town council had demanded in case of damages.

Complete work attendance was the norm in the eastern Transvaal platteland [rural] towns of Witbank and Mid-delburg, where the marches had been banned.

Six thousand people marched down a route lined with barbed wire in the far northern Transvaal town of Pietersburg, with Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] Chief of Staff Chris Hani at their head. There was a heavy police presence and at least one stoning was reported on the outskirts of the town.

ANC Says 250,000 Participated

MB0202074991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0006 GMT 2 Feb 91

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 1 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] estimated that a minimum of 250,000 people engaged in its campaign for a constituent assembly and an interim government, the organisation said on Friday.

In a statement made available to SAPA on Friday, the ANC gave the following round up of events of its mass action campaign.

—Western Cape:

March went off very peacefully. Traffic police estimated that 30,000 people took part in the march which started and ended at the grand parade.

An open letter was handed over at Parliament to the legal advisor of the state president, Marius Ackerman. The letter was then read to the marchers at the city hall.

Johnny Eranson, of Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions], Cheryl Carolus, of SACP [South African Communist Party], Clarence Makwetu, of PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and Walter Sisulu, of ANC, addressed the marchers.

More reports were being awaited from outlying and rural areas.

—Eastern Cape:

The stayaway in Port Elizabeth had been virtually 100 percent successful.

About 60,000 people marched through the city's streets. At the time of the report, marchers had gone to the New Brighton stadium, where they were being addressed by, among others, the ANC's Raymond Mhlaba.

Marches and rallies had been planned for the entire region, and therefore it would be difficult to compile a complete report until on Saturday.

—The border region:

East London: A number of marchers carrying toy guns were arrested in a "huge successful" march of about 50,000 led by the ANC's Steve Tshwete.

About 200 National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa members were arrested on their way to the march. They were subsequently being released in batches of 10.

Aliwal North: A march of 7,000 went off without any hitches. The town council however had made the staging of the march very difficult, having initially refused permission for it to go ahead, and then demanding a R [rand] 10,000 deposit. Negotiations until late Thursday night however got them to eventually drop that demand.

Alice: March of 6,000 to 7,000 people went off without any problems.

More reports were being awaited from King Williams Town, Fort Beaufort and Queenstown, which was scheduled to have rallies at 2pm.

The march into the Kimberley city centre was stopped. A crowd of 15,000 people then gathered at a rally.

A report on a march was being awaited from Vryburg.

Permission for the march into the Welkom city centre was refused. It was then decided to march on the Thabang police station. A crowd of between 15,000 to 20,000 handed a petition to the police, according to the ANC.

Reports were being awaited from: Dennisvale and Sasolburg—permission for the march was granted.

—Parys: Permission not granted, march was to be in Tumahole township.

—Southern Natal:

Durban: 30,000 people led by the ANC's Jacob Zuma marched to the regional offices of home affairs to hand over a memorandum.

Port Shepstone: 4,500 people marched to hand over a memorandum to the home affairs offices.

Pinetown: 5,000 marched.

Stanger: 3,000 to 5,000 people marched.

Pietermaritzburg: About 1,000 people engaged in a demonstration in the city centre.

—Northern Transvaal:

Pietersburg: Hundreds of taxis carrying marchers into the city centre were prevented from joining the march by the police. Road blocks were set up outside the townships preventing people from entering the city.

Police were generally "irrational" in their approach at one stage, allowing two taxis at a time into the city and then refusing any taxis to enter the city.

At one point, a teargas canister was shot at a taxi. People rushed out of their taxis in a panic. Shots were fired into the air. The riot squad commander told ANC officials that the matter would be investigated.

Eventually a march of about 6,500 people led by Siphwe Niyanda and the ANC's Chris Hani presented a memorandum to the security police offices.

Reports were being awaited from other areas.

—PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] region: There was an estimated 70 percent stayaway from work in the region.

—Soweto: About 6,000 people marched on the Soweto Council chamber.

—Pretoria: About 10,000 people led by Joe Slovo, of the SACP, Alfred Nzo, of the ANC, and Dikgang Moseneke, of PAC, marched on the union buildings.

ANC Says Marches 'Great Success'

MB0602111991 Johannesburg SOWETAN
in English 6 Feb 91 p 2

[Report by Ike Motsapi: "Marches a 'Great Success'"]

[Text] The march by thousands of people against apartheid last week showed that blacks were ready to take over control of the country, an ANC [African National Congress] official said yesterday.

Mr Ronnie Mamoepa, an official of the ANC's regional executive committee, said the organisation was pleased that so many people had turned out to "demand" the establishment of a constituent assembly.

"In the constituent assembly the masses will serve in the envisaged new government.

"People elected to serve in the constituent assembly will then draw the new constitution for the new South Africa," he said.

Mamoepa said more than 140,000 supporters of the ANC, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and Azapo [African People's Organization] took part in marches in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area alone.

The figures for the PWV area showed that the marches were a "great success".

"This is a significant step which indicates that blacks are ready to hold their own as far as running this country is concerned.

"The peaceful marches have shown that blacks are tired of being tossed around and told what to do by people who do not have their aspirations and interests at heart.

"The people from various political organisations have also clearly shown they shared a common interest of wanting to see a truly democratic government being established in the country.

"I want to take this opportunity to thank our supporters and those of other organisations for endorsing our call for a constituent assembly," Mamoepa added.

6 Feb Press Review of Current Issues, Problems

MB0602091591

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Constituent Assembly Will Cut Government's 'Own Throat'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 1 February in its page 6 editorial says the African National Congress (ANC) wants a constituent assembly because "it believes that it can achieve the same victory as SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization] did in Namibia and that it will then be in a position to state that the government "has gone a long way towards meeting the demands of the ANC. But it cannot cut its own throat, and those of the Whites and other non-ANC sections of the community, by agreeing to a constituent assembly and interim government."

De Klerk Needs 'Definite' Rewards for Abandoning Apartheid—Referring to State President De Klerk's announcement in Parliament on the "ending of apartheid," Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 4 February in its page 6 editorial says: "The pity is that not one of the international leaders has said: 'We're ending sanctions immediately.' Such a gesture would have done a great deal to stave off the criticism of Mr De Klerk at home. He needs to demonstrate that there are definite rather than promised rewards for his brave and bold abandonment of apartheid." THE CITIZEN also points out that "although the ANC accepts that Mr De Klerk's speech is a fundamental departure from the apartheid framework, it still cannot make a fundamental departure from its own political and revolutionary framework."

Democratic Party Loses its Direction—The Democratic Party (DP) has become "so lightweight since the debacle of the troika leadership that nobody pays much attention to it," claims the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 5 February in its page 6 editorial. "The National Party has not only taken over the DP's clothes but has designed some super-verligte [enlightened] clothes of its own." "It is a pity that the Democratic Party cannot carve out a niche for itself in South African politics,

but it has lost its direction—and perhaps its soul—so that it has become increasingly irrelevant.”

THE STAR

United Black Community To Benefit All—The talks between the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) are “welcome from every perspective,” says a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 6 February. “The closing of ranks by major black organisations is an auspicious development for whites, too. Short-sighted people, clinging to divide-and-rule stratagems, may not agree. Their myopia, however, is the product of false consciousness, of a belief that black strife does not threaten whites. A divided black community at war with itself will, in the end, bring dire results for all South Africans.” “A united, strong black voice at the negotiating table means that any agreement forged there will have a much better chance of working.”

BUSINESS DAY

Potential Rulers Not Accepting ‘Real Democratic Politics’—Mervyn Harris writes on page 8 of Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 6 February that “the opposition by many of those in South Africa who participated in the march organised by the Committee for Peace in the Gulf twelve days ago to protest against the allied forces’ action against Iraq, was motivated not just on ideological grounds. It was also based on a sense of relative deprivation.” “Lacking status and security, wary of white justice and feeling scorned, they want to wreck vengeance for the wrongs inflicted on their forefathers and themselves. They hate the U.S. because it is rich and powerful, and they want to destroy what they cannot have. But that alone cannot justify their actions. The moral bankruptcy of the radical left is shown in its turning to a brutal dictator like Saddam, whose only similarity with the once genuine ideals of socialism is the use of the word in the name of Iraq’s Baath Socialist Party.” Therefore, Harris warns that “until the left—among its members potential rulers of SA [South Africa]—accepts the basics of real democratic politics, we face the danger of a future built on evil and unsustainable foundations.”

CAPE TIMES

Mandela-Buthelezi ‘Reconciliation’ To Aid Negotiations—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 31 January in a page 4 editorial notes that “the reconciliation at Durban between Mr Nelson Mandela and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was a necessary condition of further movement ahead to a constitutional settlement.” “Now that a cordial meeting has at last taken place and the leadership of the ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha are at peace if not in total agreement with each other the way is cleared for the next step forward. The NP [National Party] government would do well to convene an inter-party conference, setting up the negotiating structures to guide the process to completion.”

State Should Seek ‘Second-Tier’ Reforms—A second editorial on the same page observes “Second-tier government is the logical starting point for practical implementation of the

non-racial, democratic process in South Africa.” Also, “any progress made on measures capable of enhancing cooperation and coordination among those living within municipalities and regional service councils is bound to provide a better environment for transition to the new South Africa. The tentative opportunity for meaningful progress at local government level, if neglected now, will become increasingly more painful and difficult to recover later.”

Opposition Parties Must Avoid ‘Unruliness’—“Today, a year after their unbanning, the ANC, joined by the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and Azapo [Azanian People’s Organization], are staging mass demonstrations in Cape Town and other major centres designed to rally the ranks in the run-up to negotiation,” states CAPE TIMES in a page 4 editorial on 1 February. “Peaceful, disciplined marches today will enhance their political standing and negotiating clout as much as unruliness and ill-discipline will do the opposite.”

1 Feb De Klerk Address Contains ‘More Good News’—CAPE TIMES on 4 February in a page 6 editorial declares “There was more good news in Friday’s [1 February] events than just President de Klerk’s historic announcement of the scrapping of the last of the apartheid laws. The peace and good order in the streets of Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Pretoria and Durban testified to a dramatic improvement in the organizational skills and discipline of the formerly banned organizations. The sight of the ANC, the PAC and Azapo marching together in amity was likewise impressive.” However, “If it is up to the government to demonstrate that the security forces are under proper discipline and control, it is likewise up to the ANC, as the major liberation movement, to maintain its suspension of armed struggle in scrupulous fashion, in letter and in spirit.”

SOWETAN

ANC-PAC Talks Applauded—“All right-minded people will applaud the unity talks on Monday [4 Feb] night between the ANC’s Mr Nelson Mandela and Mr Clarence Makwetu of the PAC,” states a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 6 February. The outcome of the talks “surpassed even SOWETAN’s highest hopes for the nation and the future.” SOWETAN hopes the “spirit of goodwill between the leaders of the organisations drifts down to the followers.”

CITY PRESS

Blacks Still ‘Short-Changed’—President De Klerk’s 1 February parliamentary speech “was another bold and courageous step towards the total abolition of apartheid,” notes a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 3 February. But “having thus far lauded the State President, and we believe rightly so, blacks are still short-changed. They feel De Klerk should have gone the whole way to bringing about a new, free, non-racial and democratic South Africa.” CITY PRESS also notes De Klerk’s “failure to outline in concrete terms the social programmes he has in mind to bridge the wide gap between the standard of living of blacks and whites.” Unless there is a “clear course” mapped out it would be “folly to expect blacks to start dancing and singing about the death of apartheid.”

Angola

Do Nascimento, Delegation Depart for Lisbon Talks

MB0502192891 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] The Angolan delegation to the sixth round of talks with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] left Luanda for the Portuguese capital, Lisbon, this afternoon. Speaking to national and foreign journalists before departure, Lopo do Nascimento, special adviser on political affairs to the president of the republic, said the round of talks will not (?result) in the signing of a cease-fire, but could be (?decisive) in the development of the Angolan peace process.

[Begin Do Nascimento recording] This has been proposed by the Portuguese side [words indistinct]. This round will not result in the signing of a cease-fire. This round will serve to sign documents containing general principles of a cease-fire. So, if we can set a date for a cease-fire [words indistinct] but it is still remote. The main issue is that these documents should include a date in which a cease-fire is likely to come into effect. There is no point in signing documents when we don't know when the war will end. [End recording]

Lopo do Nascimento added that the atmosphere preceding the sixth round of talks is unfavorable because UNITA has stepped up its military actions [words indistinct] trying to take Quito, the capital of Bie Province.

The Angolan delegation includes the deputy state security minister, and several officials in the Presidency of the Republic.

Dos Santos Dismisses Cabinda Commissar, Assistant

MB0502193891 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Excerpt] Angolan President Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos today relieved of their duties Joao de Barros Chimpuati and Joao Chitima Madiala, provincial commissar of Cabinda and his assistant for the economic, production, and social sector, respectively. The dismissal of the Cabinda provincial commissar and his main assistant follows a number of irregularities by various officials assigned to the province's economic and social sector. [passage omitted]

Orders Inquiry Into Irregularities

MB0502195991 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Feb 91

["Full text" of presidential decree issued in Luanda on 5 February—read by announcer]

[Text] Under the terms of Paragraph B of Article 53 of the Constitution, and Article 54 of the same law, and taking into consideration the need to determine the authenticity of facts and responsibilities relating to the reported irregularities carried out by various officials assigned to the economic and

social sector of Cabinda Province during the duration of the respective mandates, I hereby determine:

1. A commission of inquiry is hereby established. The commission is coordinated by the Office of the Minister of State for Inspection and Control, and includes representatives of the following organs:

- A. Ministry of Planning
- B. Secretariat of the Council of Ministers
- C. Provincial Commissariat of Cabinda

2. The commission of inquiry will determine, assess, and deal with reports of irregularities carried out by officials assigned to Cabinda Province's economic and social sectors during the duration of their mandates, with a view to determining the facts and respective responsibilities.

3. Should the need arise, the commission of inquiry will be entitled to contact organs and officials, and request their assistance.

4. The officials responsible to the organs mentioned in No. 1 of the present decree should indicate their [words indistinct] within five days.

5. The commission has 20 days, from the day this decree is issued, to complete its mission and report the outcome of its activities to the head of state.

6. This decree has immediate effect.

[Issued] Luanda, 5 February 1991

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

Botswana

Soviet Envoy Pays Foreign Minister Courtesy Call

MB0502181291 Gaborone Domestic Service
in English 1610 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] The Soviet ambassador at large, Mr. Vyacheslav Ustinov, has been paying a courtesy call on the minister for external affairs, Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe, during which he briefed her on a number of regional, and international issues.

A news release issued by the Department for External Affairs today says Mr. Ustinov informed Dr. Chiepe about the recent meeting of the Joint Commission on south-western Africa which was held in Cape Town. It is reported that the meeting commended the Cubans and Angolans on the timely withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola. The Soviet Union and America enjoyed observer status in the Joint Commission whose members are Namibia, Angola, South Africa, and Cuba. The Joint Commission was established to facilitate the independence process in Namibia.

The news release further says Mr. Ustinov told Dr. Chiepe that the commission was unanimous in its condemnation of UNITA's [National Union for the Total

Independence of Angola] attacks against the remaining Cuban troops who are scheduled to leave Angola beginning July this year. He said most members of the commission supported the idea to continue work after the total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

In reply, Dr. Chiepe commended the commission for its work, saying there is still a lot to be done after the completion of the withdrawal of Cuban troops. Dr. Chiepe and Ambassador Ustinov also exchanged views on the entire region's issues, in particular problems facing South Africa, including President de Klerk's latest speech in Parliament.

On the Gulf conflict, the two dignitaries expressed the hope that the crisis could be resolved expeditiously with Kuwait gaining its sovereignty, and a lasting peace settlement in place for the Middle East. In addition, the discussed bilateral issues concerning Botswana and the Soviet Union.

President Departs for Harare Frontline Summit

*MB0602064691 Gaborone Domestic Service
in English 0510 GMT 6 Feb 91*

[Text] The president, Dr. Quett Masire, left Gaborone for Harare a short while ago to attend a summit meeting of the Frontline States and the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa. He is being accompanied by the minister for external affairs, Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe, and senior government officials.

Dr. Masire will return to Gaborone tomorrow. The meeting in Harare is expected to discuss recent developments in southern Africa, especially South Africa. The meeting comes a few days after President F.W. de Klerk announced his commitment to repeal certain racial laws in South Africa.

Other issues expected to be discussed include the continuing violence between rebel black groups in South Africa and the faltering efforts to achieve peace in Mozambique and Angola.

Mozambique

Law on Political Parties Takes Effect 6 Feb

*MB0602112291 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Feb 91*

[Text] The Law on Political Parties came into force in our country today. This law had been announced by President Joaquim Alberto Chissano in January, after it had been approved by the last session of the Assembly of the Republic.

The law states that political parties must operate on the basis of safeguarding national unity principles, strengthening the patriotism of our citizens, and helping consolidate the Mozambican nation. Within this context, the law states that political parties must contribute toward peace and stability in the country by affording a political and civic education to its citizens. The law also says that political parties must have nationwide influence, uphold national interests, and inform the public about national and international issues.

Governor Says Renamo Does Not Want To End War

*MB0502135291 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Feb 91*

[Text] Tete Province Governor Cadmiel Muthemba has said that Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] does not appear to be ready yet to live without war.

Speaking during celebrations marking Mozambique Heroes' Day on 3 February, Cadmiel Muthemba said that Renamo does not want to end the war. The governor of Tete Province blamed Renamo for the failure of the latest round of peace talks in Rome, adding Renamo is not yet ready to get down to serious work.

Frelimo Seeks To End 'Bloodshed'

*MB0602071291 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Feb 91*

[Text] Eduardo Arao, Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Central Committee secretary for organization, has said that the latest round of Mozambican Government-Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] talks showed that Renamo is (?not yet) ready to discuss fundamental political issues so that there can be prospects for signing a cease-fire accord.

Eduardo Arao said this in Maputo today during a reception hosted by the Tanzanian ambassador to our country on the occasion of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party's 14th anniversary.

[Begin Arao recording] Perhaps this is no surprise. It depends on the intended aims. Nevertheless, what the Frelimo Party is most concerned about is the fact that it wants to see an end to our people's bloodshed. However, Renamo insists on continuing.

We are still determined to implement the Fifth Frelimo Party Congress' decisions concerning peace and harmony for the Mozambican people. We are confident that our government will succeed in bringing those efforts to fruition. We are certain that all those who seek good things for the Mozambican people will help us attain peace. This is the desire of all Mozambican people from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River.

Today the Mozambican people are facing a new situation. The date for the introduction of the law on parties is now quite near. That law will permit all Mozambicans to organize themselves in accordance with their own beliefs so that they contribute to the construction of the Mozambican fatherland.

We in the Frelimo Party hope that the people will come first, over and above the interests of each of the organizations. National unity and the Mozambican nation must also rate above those interests. [end recording]

Chissano Departs for Harare Frontline Meeting

*MB0602120091 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Feb 91*

[Excerpt] The leaders of the Frontline States are holding another summit meeting in Harare, the Zimbabwean capital.

Republic of Mozambique President Joaquim Alberto Chissano left Maputo this morning for Harare.

The leaders of the Frontline States, namely Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique, and Botswana, will be discussing issues connected with the situation in southern Africa. [passage omitted]

Namibia

6 Feb Press Review of Current Issues, Problems

MB0602092391

[Editorial Report]

THE NAMIBIAN

Namibian Constitution Not Implemented in Entirety—"One cannot count on the Investors' Conference alone to give jobs to the unemployed of this country," writes Editor Gwen Lister in her "Political Perspective" column on page 6 of Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 1 February. Lister notes that "fat cats" are emerging in the government and private sectors, and "in a country which has been given 'least developed status' there is an overabundance of luxury cars on Windhoek streets for example." While the Namibian constitution promises the people "a good deal," the promises cannot be fulfilled "without a certain degree of economic prosperity and wellbeing. For many therefore, our constitution remains an ideal, something to strive for, but which is not yet being implemented in its entirety, simply because of a lack of resources on the one hand; and an imbalance of priorities on the other."

Zambia

UNIP To Allow Foreigners To Monitor Polls

*MB0502184291 Lusaka Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 5 Feb 91*

[Text] President Kaunda said in Lusaka today that Zambia under UNIP [United National Independence Party] has always stood for truth and fair play, and allayed fears that it may rig the results of the forthcoming multiparty election. The president, who was addressing ambassadors and high commissioners accredited to Zambia, and heads of the mass media, said that if it became necessary the country under UNIP was ready to allow other international observers to monitor the election.

He assured the diplomats that their role was to report the truth to their countries and, therefore, UNIP can never

rig any election. He said the party UNIP was set for victory, but also said it would surrender power willingly if defeated at the polls.

MMD Blames UNIP for 'Escalating Violence'

*MB0102190091 London BBC World Service
in English 1615 GMT 1 Feb 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" Program]

[Text] As the political parties in Zambia gear themselves up for campaigning for elections later this year, there are fears that intense rivalry between political movements may spark violent incidents. Until now all seems to have gone smoothly, but recent events in the remotes north-eastern district of Lundazi could spell an end to the calm, as John Mokhele reports from Lusaka:

[Mokhele] According to reports reaching Lusaka, it appears all is not well in Lundazi, which lies some 800 km northeast of here. The opposition Movement for Multiparty Democracy, MMD, which is the leading contender against the ruling United National Independence Party, UNIP, says two houses belonging to an MMD member were, in the early hours of this morning, burned down to ashes by unknown people. No one was hurt in the fire.

The owner of the two houses is Mr. Tom Mashonga, a member of the MMD's youth wing. Another victim is Mr. Chikwandaimba, who is the MMD's Lundazi district chairman.

Several days ago, it is reported, his crop of sunflower seed was destroyed when unknown people slashed down his field. The MMD has as a result blamed the ruling UNIP for the attacks.

Lundazi has, since independence in 1964, been a UNIP stronghold. According to the MMD in a statement released by its publicity chief Mr. Vernon Mwanga, the escalating political violence in the district is being encouraged by what the statement called an irresponsible UNIP district leadership. Acts like this, said the statement, will only escalate political tension and create a state of confrontation which will not be in the interest of peace and public order.

In reaction, Mr. William Banda, the UNIP regional boss in the district, challenged the MMD to prove the burning down of the houses, and the slashing of the sunflower field had been the work of UNIP supporters. UNIP, he said, believes in peace. He said he did not want to drag himself into the affair, adding that the matter was in the hands of the police.

MMD Reportedly To Unveil 'Manifesto' in March

*MB0202202191 Lusaka Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 2 Feb 91*

[Text] The Movement for Multiparty Democracy, MMD, is to unveil its manifesto toward the end of next month. This was disclosed by its vice chairman, Mr. Frederick Chiluba, at a public meeting in Lwansha today.

Mr. Chiluba said that his party had an elaborate program of action but was reluctant to reveal it at this stage. He also predicted that the government might call for early presidential and general elections in order to throw the opposition parties in disarray. Comrade Chiluba said that MMD was prepared to fight the elections at any time and called on the government to demarcate the constituencies immediately.

He said that his party would nominate candidates to stand in various constituencies [words indistinct] will also take into account the recommendations of the local party leadership.

He said under the new government, the posts of district governor and member of the Central Committee would be scrapped because they serve no purpose.

Multiparty Movement Vows To Replace Ruling Party

*MB0302191191 Lusaka Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 3 Feb 91*

[From the "Main Points" following the news]

[Text] The Movement for Multiparty Democracy today vowed that it will remove UNIP [United National Independence Party] from office. It said UNIP has failed to meet the aspirations of the people and it should be replaced with a more democratic system.

Urges People Not To Burn UNIP Cards

*MB0402192691 Lusaka Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 4 Feb 91*

[Text] Zambezi branch chairman of the Movement for Multiparty Democracy [MMD], Mr. John Kayongo, has advised people resigning from UNIP [United National Independence Party] and joining the movement not to burn UNIP cards but hand them over properly. Mr. Kayongo said UNIP cards should be handed over to him for delivery to the district UNIP leadership. He said this when he addressed more than 2,000 people at Chitokoloki Mission over the weekend. Mr. Kayongo gave this advice when people at the meeting told him they would burn UNIP cards and join MMD.

MMD Sets Election Dates for Party Committees

*MB0402193091 Lusaka Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 4 Feb 91*

[Text] The Movement for Multiparty Democracy [MMD] has set aside 9 and 12 February this year as election dates for district and provincial committees. (? In a notice) [words indistinct] by National Interim Committee secretary Mr. (Fishamba Lewanyika) said these dates must be strictly adhered to, while polling will begin at 1000 hours and end at 1800 hours. He said in case of emergency or unavoidable circumstances, an independent-appointed returning officer will also [words indistinct] will exercise his discretion in holding elections on different dates.

Opposition Party Denies UNIP Sponsorship

*MB0102185491 Lusaka Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 1 Feb 91*

[Text] A leader of an opposition party has accused the ruling party, UNIP [United National Independence Party] of making people static because it did not allow them to think for themselves.

Speaking in Luanshya today, the chairman of the Movement for Democratic Party, MDP, Mr. Chama Chakamboka, said that by forming his own party he wanted his voice to be heard. Mr. Chakamboka, however, denied allegations by other opposition parties that MDP was sponsored by the United National Independence Party.

Tembo Questioned About Remarks on Saddam's Family

*MB0402192091 Lusaka Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 4 Feb 91*

[Text] Former Army Commander Christon Tembo was this morning interviewed by police at (Kabuata) station over his claims that the wife and other members of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's family have sought refuge in Zambia. Mr. Tembo, pardoned by President Kaunda last year, [words indistinct] allegations that he took part a plot to overthrow the government [words indistinct].

Comrade (Chimasika) confirmed that Mr. Tembo was questioned over charges he made a week ago that Mrs. Sajida Husayn and her baby and other members of the Husayn household and Palestinian commandos guarding them were in Zambia following the outbreak of the war in the Gulf. Efforts to get a comment from Mr. Tembo over the issue were futile.

Kaunda Departs for Frontline, OAU Meetings

*MB0502183891 Lusaka Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 5 Feb 91*

[Text] President Kaunda this afternoon left for Zimbabwe to attend an OAU Ad Hoc Committee meeting that will discuss the organization's (?faith) in South Africa's last measures to repeal the last apartheid laws. The president, who is accompanied by Foreign Affairs Minister Benjamin (Mulengue), was seen off at the Lusaka International Airport by party Secretary General Grey Zulu, Prime Minister Malimba Masheke, and Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alex Shapi.

The OAU Ad Hoc Committee meeting will be preceded by a Frontline heads of state meeting that will take place in Harare.

President Kaunda is expected back home before the end of this week.

Zimbabwe

Committee on Refugees, Exiles Meets in Harare

Urges RSA General Amnesty

*MB0402191091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1832 GMT 4 Feb 91*

[Text] Harare Feb 4 SAPA—A committee set up to deal with the return of thousands of South African refugees and exiles held its first meeting in Harare on Monday, and called on the SA [South African] Government to issue a general amnesty for all nationals outside the country.

At the end of a one-day meeting of the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Refugees [NCCRR], its chairman, SA Council of Churches [SACC] Secretary-General Rev. Frank Chikane, warned that the government's insistence that exiles be screened for their acts against the government could seriously delay their return.

The government is insisting that all exiles complete an application for indemnity in which all their actions against the state would be detailed.

Mr. Chikane warned that the method was too bureaucratic and would consume far too much time. There would also be serious problems if any exiles were refused permission to return, he said.

The NCCRR had estimated that about 40,000 South Africans would need assistance in returning home. The experience of those who had already returned—about 300 of them—was that there were serious problems in coming back unaided.

The NCCRR, composed of representatives of the liberation movements, church groups, non-governmental aid organisations and foreign governments had decided to establish an international network to trace refugees and their families, as well as to provide a pool of detailed statistics on refugees in the countries where they were now living.

The NCCRR said a full-scale refugee effort would have to be mounted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], and this could not begin until the SA Government and the UN agency had agreed on what terms it would be working under in South Africa.

Mr. Chikane said sensitive negotiations had been underway since last year, but neither the government nor the UNHCR had given an indication of how soon their differences would be resolved.

The finances for dealing with the return of such a large number of refugees also depended on the negotiations, as donor funding needed by the UNHCR would only be committed once the nations funding the operations were assured of the UNHCR's involvement.

Delegates said there were reports that some governments and aid agencies had recently told South Africans in exile

they no longer qualified for refugee status or assistance as the problems in South Africa had been resolved.

The delegates would not name the countries or organisations.

Mr. Chikane also said there had been more refugees leaving South Africa than there had been returnees since February 2 last year when President F.W. de Klerk announced the legalisation of the liberation movements.

The renewed flow of people was because of the violence, especially in Natal.

Mr. Chikane said about 900 people had crossed into Botswana in the last year, while Swaziland had reported "hundreds" of new arrivals. The scene had also obstructed the return of thousands of young men now in Tanzania who originally came from Natal.

Urges Continuance of Aid

*MB0502172291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1625 GMT 5 Feb 91*

[Text] Harare Feb 5 SAPA—Support for exiles should not be withdrawn in the face of a possible return home programme, a Harare meeting on the return of refugees to South Africa resolved on Tuesday, reports ZIANA National News Agency.

The meeting was attended by the Ad-Hoc Committee on Repatriation (ACR) in Zimbabwe, the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Refugees (NCCRR) from South Africa, church representatives and non-governmental organisations, as well as the Pan-Africanist Congress, the African National Congress and the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania.

A statement issued at the end of the meeting said the joint meeting had noted there were still problems confronting people wishing to return home to South Africa, despite promises and commitments by Pretoria that exiles could return home.

"The joint meeting resolved that the existing structures supporting exiles be maintained and strengthened, in consultation with the liberation movements and the governments of hosting countries," said the statement.

The position was apparently adopted after some participants at the meeting pointed out that exiles were being denied aid and were being told resources were being channelled home to assist them there.

This, they said was coercive and was designed to force exiles to return home even if they did not consider the situation safe for them to do so.

The statement said few exiles had returned to South Africa, due to problems relating to amnesty and other related legal issues.

Many further problems, such as lack of housing, difficulties in tracing families, employment and education would face returnees. This had required the NCCRR to begin making preparations for the return of exiles. The meeting further decided on the establishment of information centres both in South Africa and in countries where there were exiles to provide information on repatriation.

Liberia

Sawyer Says Conference No Longer Possible

AB0602101591 Paris AFP in French 1450 GMT
5 Feb 91

[Excerpt] Freetown, 5 Feb (AFP)—The inability of the various warring factions in the Liberian conflict to agree to disarm their troops will render it "impossible to hold an all-Liberia conference" on 15 February, Amos Sawyer, president of Liberia's interim government, stated yesterday. It had been decided in December during the peace talks in Banjul, the Gambian capital, to hold an all-Liberia conference involving all parties to the Liberian conflict. It was to have been held before the end of February 1991. [passage omitted]

NPFL To Attend Conference

AB0602085591 Paris AFP in English 1328 GMT
6 Feb 91

[Text] Abidjan, Feb 6 (AFP)—National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) rebels plan to attend a national conference February 20-22 in Liberia to discuss the war-torn country's future, NPLF foreign affairs spokesman Ernest Eastman said here Wednesday. Mr. Eastman was reacting to statements Tuesday by Liberia's interim president Amos Sawyer who said it was "impossible" to hold a national conference scheduled for February 15 in Monrovia because the NPLF and rival rebels led by Prince Johnson had failed to first agree to confine and disarm their troops.

"We don't know of any national conference that is supposed to take place on (February) 15th," Mr. Eastman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. "But we do know that there will be an all-Liberia conference" around February 20-22 "that's not involving Mr. Sawyer," he said, adding: "It will take place in Liberian territory but certainly not in Monrovia."

Mr. Eastman, a former foreign minister in the administration of the slain president Samuel Doe, charged that Mr. Sawyer "had nothing to do with what is developing" in Liberia because he was "elected under some group under the aegis of the Gambia." Mr. Sawyer was chosen by Liberian politicians and exiles to head the interim government last August at a national conference in Banjul, the Gambian capital.

The NPFL spokesman said Mr. Johnson, who fell out with NPLF chief Charles Taylor about a year ago, was now making a 360-degree turn—he wants to join with Mr. Taylor. "He added that Mr. Johnson sent a delegation to meet Mr. Taylor last week in the NPLF stronghold of Gbarnga 150 kilometers (90 miles) north of Monrovia.

(Mr. Sawyer meanwhile said Liberia's interim government was to go ahead with presidential and national elections in October "in spite of the failure of peace

efforts" by the rival rebel leaders. Liberian radio monitored on Wednesday said Mr. Sawyer made his statements during a meeting with a seven-man delegation from the Liberian National Student Union. No date was given for the elections. Mr. Sawyer and interim vice-president Ronald Diggs, a Lutheran bishop, are not allowed to stand in the presidential polls.)

Elections To Be Held Despite Talks 'Failure'

AB0602103991 Monrovia Radio ELBC
in English 0900 GMT 6 Feb 91

[Text] The Liberian Government will still pursue the holding of national elections in spite of the failure of peace efforts. Speaking at a meeting with a seven-man delegation of the Liberian National Students' Union, LINSU, over the weekend, the president of the Interim Government of National Unity of Liberia, Dr. Amos Sawyer, spoke of his belief in the empowerment of institutions like LINSU as the basis of democracy. He praised students for the vital role they have continued to play in fostering democratic values in the Liberian society. The president promised to take recommendations made by the students very seriously.

It was recently disclosed that presidential and general elections are to be held in October this year.

Taylor Says Civil War Killed '15,000 to 20,000'

AB0602145591 Paris AFP in French 1131 GMT
6 Feb 91

[Text] Lagos, 6 Feb (AFP)—The year-long Liberian civil war left 15,000 to 20,000 dead, according to Charles Taylor, leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), one of the main rebel groups. "It is unfortunate that Africans had to die in Liberia," Mr. Taylor stated in an interview on 4 February to Nigerian journalists in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) published today in Lagos.

According to him, the NPFL is and will continue to be opposed to setting up Professor Amos Sawyer's interim government and the deployment in Liberia since last August of the Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG], an intervention force of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). "We will continue to oppose any peacekeeping force in Liberia; we question the very moral principle allowing an African force to intervene in Liberia when victory was close," Mr. Taylor declared. ECOMOG is made up of about 6,000 men from Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Ghana, The Gambia, and Guinea.

Finally, Mr. Taylor said he knew nothing about the arrest by his soldiers of two Nigerian journalists, Tayo Awotunsin and Krees Imodibie, whose deaths were disclosed in Lagos at the end of January by ECOMOG Field Commander Joshua Dogonyaro. He promised to investigate the fate of these journalists whose death "would damage" the NPFL's cause, he added.

Air Guinea Cargo Plane Crashes Near Monrovia

*AB0602081091 Paris AFP in English 0257 GMT
6 Feb 91*

[Text] Freetown, Feb 5 (AFP)—A cargo plane from the west African state of Guinea crashed near the capital of neighbouring Liberia on Tuesday while bringing aid supplies into the war-ravaged country, according to a Liberian radio broadcast monitored here. There was no word on whether there were any casualties, or on the circumstances of the crash.

The radio said the Air Guinea plane, chartered by the Liberian Relief Services organisation, crashed on landing at the small airport of James Spriggs Payne, which is located some four kilometres (two miles) east of the capital Monrovia.

No Casualties in Crash

*AB0602104491 Monrovia Radio ELBC
in English 0900 GMT 6 Feb 91*

[Text] An Air Guinea cargo plane operated by the Liberian Relief Services crash-landed at the James Spriggs Payne Airfield yesterday. There were no casualties.

According to the airport manager, Mr. Charles Commey, the aircraft was damaged substantially. The Air Guinea cargo plane had on board 12 crew members, five military personnel, and three relief workers. It was carrying 10 tonnes of cargo.

ECOWAS Says Rebels Must Abide by Cease-Fire

*AB0302101491 Paris AFP in English 1004 GMT
3 Feb 91*

[Text] Lagos, Feb 3 (AFP)—Armed factions in Liberia must abide by a ceasefire accord they acceded to recently or face losing the support and respect of the international community, the executive secretary of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) stated here late Saturday. The United Nations Security Council and the Organisation of African Unity last month accepted and approved the ceasefire agreement between factions of the Charles Taylor-led National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), Prince Yormie Johnson's Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia and forces loyal to ex-President Samuel Doe. Dr. Abass Bundu said in a live interview on Nigerian television.

He said it was "unfortunate" that these factions had yet to implement the two key elements of the ceasefire accord—confinement of forces and disarmament. It would be difficult, if not totally impossible to hold the all-Liberian Peoples conference scheduled for Monrovia this month if these factions refused to keep to the content and spirit of this agreement, Dr. Bundu said.

He said that he was not bothered about the NPFL's regular accusation of him and of ECOWAS of partiality in favour of the other factions or the ECOWAS intervention force in the Liberian crisis. The factions are now

"war-wearied," he said, and expressed the hope that with their cooperation, peace would return to the West African country.

Cease-fire Violations Commented

*AB0402090291 Libreville Africa No. 1
in French 1830 GMT 3 Feb 91*

[Text] Abass Bundu, secretary general of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, today described as unfortunate the fact that the warring factions in Liberia have not yet implemented the main clauses of the cease-fire agreement signed in November last year in Bamako, an agreement which provides for the confining and disarming of the various factions. Abass Bundu also stated that it would be very difficult to hold a conference expected to bring together the entire political spectrum of the Liberian people at the end of this month in Monrovia.

U.S. Relief Aid Arrives in Monrovia 31 Jan

*AB0102203991 Paris AFP in English 2032 GMT
1 Feb 91*

[Text] Monrovia, Feb 1 (AFP)—Workers here unloaded some 3,000 tons of U.S.-donated foodstuffs from a ship Thursday as U.S. Ambassador Peter De Vos warned that future supplies could not be guaranteed if Liberia's warring factions fail to firm up ceasefire details soon.

The ship carried some 2,000 tons of rice, 371 tons of vegetable oil, 500 tons of pinto beans and nine tons of wheat-soy blend for Catholic Relief Services.

Also on board were 271 tons of canned fish for the United Nations World Food Program and 10 tons of milk and five tons of sugar for the Belgian branch of Medecins Sans Frontiers (MSF-Doctors without Borders).

Mr. De Vos, who watched as the supplies were unloaded, repeated Washington's call for Charles Taylor's main rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), a rival faction led by Prince Johnson and government troops fully to implement a ceasefire signed two months ago in Mali to pave the way to free and fair elections. He said because of the Gulf war and other crises, it could be impossible for United States and other Western governments to continue sending relief supplies if Liberians did not sort out their military and political problems quickly.

U.S. Embassy officials said the Bush Administration has pledged over 127 million dollars to emergency relief operations in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Ivory Coast—the four countries burdened with 1.5 million displaced persons and refugees. The officials said U.S. contributions account for more than 70 per cent of the total international relief pledged to Liberia. They added that two more ships are expected in Monrovia next week with 1,400 tons of food from the port of San Pedro in neighboring Ivory Coast.

Separately, Joseph Guannu, acting minister of state in the interim government of President Amos Sawyer, called on residents from his native Nimba County in northeastern Liberia where the West African country's civil war erupted 13 months ago to lay down their arms. He was appealing primarily to Mr. Taylor's NPFL, which draws much of its support from Nimba County.

In a statement, Mr. Guannu said the conflict should have ended last September after Mr. Johnson's rebels tortured to death the late President Samuel Doe in Monrovia. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Johnson are expected to meet for cease-fire talks in Ouagadougou over the weekend at the invitation of Burkina Faso President Blaise Compaore.

UN Urges End To Killings, Intimidation

*AB0102131291 Monrovia Radio ELBC
in English 0900 GMT 1 Feb 91*

[Text] The United Nations has asked the armed men in the country to discontinue the mass killing of civilians, harassment, and other forms of intimidation and give peace a chance. The UN statement comes in the wake of reports from the High Commission for Refugees, the UNHCR, that a total of 271,788 Liberians have now fled into neighboring Ivory Coast as a result of these hostilities. The refugees come mainly from Grand Bassa, Rivercess, Sinoe, Maryland, and Grand Gedeh Counties, which are controlled by Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia.

The UN special coordinator to Liberia, Mr. Arthur Dennis, who described the incident as desperate said out of the total number 111,401 are presently in Danane [Ivory Coast]. As of December 28 last year, there were about 100 to 160 persons pouring into Ivory Coast daily. At a news conference yesterday, Mr. Dennis said the victims include mainly women and children. These also include Nigerians and Ghanaian nationals.

Mr. Dennis, who is also the special representative of the UN secretary general, said it is regrettable that the all-Liberian conference approaching Liberians are still fleeing the country, not at their own will but by the guns. [sentence as heard] How can one be convinced to return home when the guns which forced them out of the country are still with the people who forced them out, he asked. He said all forms of mobility by the people have been blocked. He said boats and canoes have all been destroyed and the people held hostage. The UN official said each individual should have the right to life as the right to right to receive relief assistance.

Spriggs Payne Airfield Receives Equipment

*AB0402102291 Monrovia Radio ELBC
in English 0900 GMT 4 Feb 91*

[Text] Equipment for air traffic control and weather forecast has been presented to the James Spriggs Payne Airfield in Monrovia. The equipment presented includes a six-band, very high frequency radio and antenna and a

set of altimeters for weather forecasting. The equipment was presented by the director of the Institute for Liberian Languages [as heard], Mr. Bill Sibedo. The equipment was received by the airport manager, Mr. Charles Commey. Mr. Commey says the equipment will enhance communications between the Spriggs Payne Airfield and neighboring countries.

Air traffic control equipment at the Spriggs Payne Airfield was damaged as a result of the civil war. The airport reopened to commercial and relief traffic six weeks ago. The Institute for Liberian Languages which donated the new air traffic control equipment operates flight services out of Monrovia.

Nigeria

President Babangida Approves Minor Reshuffle

*AB0502180891 Lagos Domestic Service
in English 1500 GMT 5 Feb 91*

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has approved a minor cabinet reshuffle. In the exercise, Retired Major General Yohanna Kure moves from the Ministry of Culture and Social Development to that of Youth and Sports. Retired Commodore Lamba Gwom, leaves the Ministry of Transport to the Ministry of Culture and Social Welfare, while Retired Air Commodore Anthony Ikazobor is the new minister of transport. The changes are with immediate effect.

Babangida on Abuse of Natural Resources

*AB0202100691 Lagos Domestic Service
in English 2100 GMT 1 Feb 91*

[Text] The Federal Government says it is determined to put an end to the mismanagement and abuse of the country's natural resources. President Ibrahim Babangida gave the assurance today while inaugurating the Natural Resources Conservation Council at Dodan Barracks. General Babangida asked the council to establish and enforce appropriate measures against illegal hunting and the overexploitation of fisheries and forest resources. In this regard, the council will designate sites and species of conservation interest as well as grant honors and awards for projects that enhance national conservation objectives.

Gen. Babangida said that since the country's natural resources included water, forests, wildlife, fish, and soil with priceless heritage, government had no alternative to their careful management. He urged Nigerians, particularly members of the council, to share in the national concern that motivated the establishment of the council. Gen. Babangida, who is also the chairman of the body, pledged that adequate financial resources would be provided to the council to ensure its successful operation.

Babangida Leaves for OAU Meeting in Harare

*AB0502200691 Lagos Domestic Service
in English 1500 GMT 5 Feb 91*

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida left today for Harare to attend the meeting of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa. The meeting is to review the latest developments in South Africa with regard to the recent measures announced by President Frederik de Klerk to remove the remaining apartheid legislations.

The OAU Ad Hoc Committee will also consider last week's reconciliation between Dr. Nelson Mandela of the African National National Congress and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of the Inkatha Movement.

Gen. Babangida is expected back in Lagos on Thursday [7 February].

Vice President Holds Meetings, Discusses Issues

On Election Voting System

*AB0202101291 Lagos Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 1 Feb 91*

[Text] The Federal Government has said that its decision that the open ballot system was for the last local government elections has not changed for now. The vice president, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, stated this today at the quarterly briefing for media executives in Lagos. He said this is why the government had directed the National Electoral Commission to organize a workshop on the system of voting for subsequent elections. State House correspondent Olagbolaho reports:

[Begin Olagbolaho recording] It was the first quarterly briefing by the vice president this year. Adm. Aikhomu welcomed the media executives by introducing his new chief press secretary, Mr. Ndukka Irabor, to them. He expressed the hope that his appointment would ensure a better relationship between the administration and the media.

One of the issues treated at the news briefing was that of the transition to civil rule program. Adm. Aikhomu said that the workshop on voting systems would be attended by political parties, the media, the academics, labor leaders, and respectable opinion leaders. The vice president expressed satisfaction with the performance of the two political parties so far, but warned them against past political (?aspirants) [words indistinct].

The vice president urged the media to continue to educate the politicians and all Nigerians on the need to abide by the rules and regulations of the game. On the funding of the parties, he stressed that there will be no more extraconstitutional or extrabudgetary funds from the government. [end recording]

On Census, Civil Rule Program

*AB0202100291 Lagos Domestic Service
in English 2100 GMT 1 Feb 91*

[Text] The Federal Government has reiterated its determination to ensure a successful headcount in the country. The vice president, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, stated this today at the quarterly briefing of media executives at Dodan Barracks. He explained that the national census was for the purpose of providing a solid framework for national planning and development. Adm. Aikhomu appealed to the news media to assist the National Population Commission in educating the people on the total value of the census.

On the political transition to civil rule program, the vice president expressed satisfaction with the performance of the two political parties so far.

On ECOMOG's [Economic Community of West African States Cease- Fire Monitoring Group] operations in Liberia, Admiral Aikhomu expressed sympathy for Nigerians, including journalists, who lost their lives. He remarked that it was a great pride to Nigeria that the sacrifice made by her citizens in pursuing the peace process in Liberia had now paid off. The vice president noted that the warring factions had joined the rest of the world in gratefully acknowledging Nigeria's efforts.

Journalists Want Taylor Prosecuted for Crimes

*AB3101155091 London BBC World Service
in English 1715 GMT 30 Jan 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Nigerian journalists want their government to cut contact with Charles Taylor and to make him take responsibility for what they call war crimes. The Lagos branch of the Nigerian Union of Journalists, NUJ, is particularly upset over the death of two Nigerian reporters who were killed by Taylor's rebels last year after Nigeria spearheaded the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] intervention force. From Lagos, Mark Doyle reports:

[Begin Doyle recording] The case of the two late journalists is the best documented of numerous reports of Nigerians and the nationals of other West African countries involved in the intervention force being killed by Mr. Taylor's rebels. Today's statement from the NUJ says Charles Taylor should answer for what it called the heinous murder of the two men and says that any future government of Liberia should be forced by Nigeria to admit that Charles Taylor has a case to answer for his war crimes.

The statement questions a recent explanation by Mr. Taylor's defense spokesman that the two journalists who worked for privately owned newspaper were killed last October. It says the NUJ suspects the two were killed as early as July of last year, soon after they were captured by

Mr. Taylor's forces at the Nigerian Embassy in Monrovia along with many other Nigerians.

Although the independent Nigerian Union of Journalists does have some influence on the government here, it seems unlikely that the authorities in Lagos will be persuaded to break off relations with Mr. Taylor. Responding to today's statement, a government spokesman said it was not possible for Nigeria officially to accuse Mr. Taylor of war crimes since Nigeria was not at war in Liberia and, moreover, all of the factions in the civil war had been involved in illegal acts.

Nigeria and its partners in the West African intervention force are currently trying to enforce a lasting cease-fire in Liberia by negotiating the disarming of all of the previously warring factions which are currently observing a fragile cease-fire. [end recording]

Senegal

Congolese Students Occupy Embassy Over Stipends

AB0602125091 Paris AFP in French 1107 GMT
6 Feb 91

[Text] Dakar, 6 Feb (AFP)—Congolese students have been occupying the Congolese Embassy in Dakar since Sunday and have detained three diplomats there to press primarily for payment of arrears in their stipends, it was learned today from student sources. These students have registered at Dakar's Cheikh Anta Diop University. They are also protesting the non-payment by their country of participating fees for the Dakar University Catering and Welfare Center (COUD).

According to the students, the amount owed to the COUD is 28.5 million CFA francs (Fr570,000) covering the period from the 1986-87 academic year to 1990. Contributions to COUD enable Dakar University students to benefit from university services (room, medical care, cafeteria, and other services) at subsidized prices.

Two representatives of the Congolese students told AFP today that all the 36 Congolese students in Dakar are being threatened with expulsion by COUD if contributions to the university services are not paid by the Congolese Government by 15 February at the latest.

In a statement of demands given to AFP, the Congolese students are also claiming "the immediate and unconditional payment" of stipend arrears for 1989-90 and 4 months of stipend arrears (October 1990 to January 1991) for the current academic year.

Soviet Boat Caught Fishing in Territorial Waters

AB0102213091 Dakar Domestic Service
in French 2000 GMT 1 Feb 91

[Text] The National Navy has caught and examined a Soviet fishing boat seen fishing in our territorial waters. During the night of 27 January, the (Lusifor Pavlov), with 10 Mauritians on board and operating under a

Mauritanian license, was pursued, caught, and examined in our territorial waters. Our navy men, who always respect human life, did not find it useful to open fire on the fishermen, who were really at fault.

'Thaw' Seen in Government-Opposition Relations

AB0202091691 London BBC World Service
in English 1709 GMT 1 Feb 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It looks as if there might be a thaw in relations between the government and the opposition in Senegal. Riots and arrests after disputed election results of 1988 plunged them into a new low. Since then, there have been frequent bitter rows and crackdowns by the authorities in which opposition leaders have been picked up and detained, but President Diouf made concessions in his New Year's speech, including more access to the media to the opposition and changes in the electoral code. And now the opposition parties are making their own offers of conciliation. From Dakar, Rachel Rawlings reports:

[Begin Rawlings recording] The combination of nine opposition party leaders known as (Comacpo) has called for a national conference for a change to discuss Senegal's political future. The planned conference would involve all political parties, unions, representatives of mass movements, and religious leaders. The initiative will be announced by (Comacpo's) spokesperson, Abdoulaye Wade, who is the leader of the largest opposition party, the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party]. He said a national conference was the only way to solve what he described as Senegal's disastrous problems, including repeated strikes and what he described as a general lack of confidence in official institutions. This announcement through (Comacpo) is part of a general relaxation of political tension here.

Two weeks ago, the opposition coalition called out for a general strike that had been planned for the 19th of January after the government agreed to negotiations with union leaders. Contact has already been made between representatives of government and the opposition to try and arrange talks with the interior minister, Ibrahima Sagna, on disputed points of the electoral code, but there is an understandable feeling of mistrust between the two sides. People remember the abortive roundtable discussion in 1988 to discuss the country's political problems. They were suspended indefinitely after only the first meeting due to arguments over levels of representation and although in his New Year's speech President Diouf promised to increase opposition access to the official media, the measure has been slow to materialize. It may be significant that news of the opposition announcement was not broadcast on state radio or television and was not carried in the government newspapers.

But although there has been no official reaction to the announcement yet, commentators here view it as positive development in the country's political life which for

the past three years has mainly consisted of terror, hatred, and physical confrontation. [end recording]

Government Establishes Means To Collect Debts

*AB0402155891 Dakar PANA in English 1500 GMT
4 Feb 91*

[Text] Dakar, 4 Feb. (APS-SEN/PANA)—The Senegalese Government has set up the legal machinery for the collection of debts owed it by banks in which the state has shares. The country's parliament on 31 January approved the establishment of the national debt collecting agency (SNR) to collect all the debts for the reimbursement of customers' deposits which were frozen when the banks were closed.

The economy, finance and planning minister, Moussa Traore, who represented the government at the Parliament's finance commission, put the amount involved at 207.7 billion F CFA (US dollar= about 250 F CFA). He said 14 billion F CFA of the amount was recovered in 1990 while 139 billion F CFA has been categorised as bad debt.

Sierra Leone

Medical Bulletin Says President 'Needs Rest'

*AB0502180491 Freetown Domestic Service
in English 0700 GMT 5 Feb 91*

[Text] A press release from the Sierra Leone High Commission in London states that President Joseph Saidu Momoh has arrived in London for a short vacation and a medical checkup. The release also said that a medical bulletin on the president states that he needs rest and there is no cause for alarm.

Muslim Council Denounces Saddam, Gulf War

*AB0102170191 London BBC World Service
in English 1709 GMT 31 Jan 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Not all Muslims are as committed in their support of Iraq and Saddam Husayn. In Sierra Leone, the country's Islamic leader takes a very different view of the Gulf conflict as Christa Johnson reports in this telex from Freetown.

[Begin announcer recording] The secretary general of the Sierra Leone Supreme Islamic Council, Alhaji Omar Noueonin Jah, said in an interview today that Saddam Husayn did not have right on his side in the Gulf. He told me that Saddam Husayn had disappointed most Sierra Leonean Muslims for failing to withdraw his troops from Kuwait despite the efforts of his own Muslim brothers and the United Nations. Alhaji Jah described Saddam Husayn's action as a total violation of the divine authority of the Koran which he said categorically states that no Muslim state should use aggression against a Muslim sister state. Alhaji Jah said that the Koran says that if two Muslim countries are in conflict, they should, at all costs, try to reconcile. Saddam Husayn failed to adhere to the divine Koran. Therefore, our council has rejected him outright. The war he is fighting is not a holy war.

Speaking on the Palestinian issue, Alhaji Jah told me and I quote: Saddam Husayn should not take the Palestinian problem as his exclusive prerogative to use as an excuse for his aggression. Many Islamic countries, including Kuwait, have given moral and financial support to the Palestinians. [end recording]

'Massive Fraud' Found in Electoral Lists

*AB0302220191 Paris AFP in English 1951 GMT
3 Feb 91*

[Text] Freetown, Feb 3 (AFP)—Massive fraud has been uncovered in voters' lists for municipal and general elections in Sierra Leone later this year, chief electoral commissioner Max Bailor said.

Among irregularities discovered, an elections official told AFP Sunday were "the registration of factories as dwelling houses, unfinished buildings as occupied apartments and dustbins as rented houses."

The official said that in the provinces entire villages had been left out while names of non-existent villages were inserted. In one locality a four bedroom apartment was listed as having 62 voters and a telephone booth, 300 voters.

Max Bailor blamed the "anomalies" on registration clerks and elections officers in some areas "but definitely not on the computer." Observers here say attempts at manipulation by sitting members of Parliament could not be ruled out.

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